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Original Contributions.

ARTICLE XVIII.

CALCAREOUS DEGENERATION OF THE  
PERICARDIUM.

By CURTIS F. FENN, M.D., Chicago.

The following history was read in the Chicago Medical Society, and, by request of the Society, is sent to the EXAMINER:

James Owens, a laborer, 65 years old, born in Ireland, was admitted to the County Hospital Dec. 19th, 1867. His complexion was sallow; eyes dark, with well-marked arcus senilis; his feet and legs were œdematous and cyanotic; body emaciated; and remaining teeth worn and free from decay.

After being carried to his bed, he assumed a semi-recumbent posture, keeping his left side a little raised. His circulation was always excitable, irregular, intermittent, and feeble; the radial pulse was felt with difficulty, owing to what seemed to be an obstruction in the walls of the artery. The apex beat of the heart was perceptible an inch to the left of the normal place; but there was a total want of rythm and a sense of distance in the sound; no friction sounds or murmurs were detected. Respiration was irregular, sighing, and imperfect, especially at night. His mental faculties were disturbed, passive delirium being generally manifest; his words were always incoherent, articulated in a mumbling way, so that rarely a

word was intelligible. No paralysis was detected; he seemed often to have pain in his head; the pupil was contracted; the tongue was dry, brown, trembling, and pointed; appetite feeble; bowels constipated; urine normal in quantity, transparent, specific gravity 1012, reaction slightly acid, containing albumen which, when coagulated, formed a deposit equal to one-fourth the whole volume. Nothing reliable was learned of his antecedent history, except the statement of his daughter, that he had once had rheumatism.

He was put upon a-half ounce of gin, fifteen drops of tincture of chloride of iron, and five grains of iodide of potassium, three times daily. No amelioration of any of the symptoms followed. The patient died Feb. 2d, 1868.

*Autopsy, Forty-Eight Hours after Death.*

Emaciation was marked; the lungs were full of dark blood; some old adhesions of the right pleura existed, and the middle lobe of the right lung was hepatized. The coverings of the heart *in situ* appeared normal, until an attempt was made to cut into the pericardium; within its tissue was found an extensive deposit of calcareous matter which covered the whole anterior face of the heart and about half the posterior. It spread out like a shell, being thickest where the pericardium unites with the central tendon of the diaphragm, and gradually becoming thinner as it extended upward from the base in two parts, resembling the bivalve of an oyster, the distance of four and a-half inches anteriorly and three and a-half posteriorly. The deposit was deficient over the upper part of the left margin of the heart and extended to the right, a little beyond the ventricular septum.

A firm adhesion existed between the apex of the heart and base of the sack. This was severed, and the heart removed without injury to the shell. It maintained then the shape of a cup, somewhat irregular in outline, but capable of holding half a pint. The inner surface of the pericardium was roughened in spots by the concretion, otherwise both surfaces were smooth; the heart was enlarged and softened and covered with a pearly deposit of plastic lymph; the right auricle and ventricle were

filled with coagulum and dilated; the tricuspid and mitral valves were a little thickened, but pliable; the aortic semilunar valves were calcified along their free border, but not impaired as to their sufficiency; the arch of the aorta, about the opening of the left subclavian, presented a roughened and calcified surface a square inch in area; plastic deposits appeared along the inner surface of the thoracic aorta. The liver was enlarged and indurated, as if from chronic inflammation of the capsule; the gall-bladder distended with black fluid. The kidneys were both atrophied to about one-third their normal volume; the pyramids and cortical substance appeared blended, and contained cysts varying in size from that of a hazel-nut to that of a pin-head. On the surface of one was a cicatrix, as if a cyst had been ruptured and healed. An examination of the brain showed a deposit of serum within the subarachnoidian space, but no lymph and no adhesions. There was calcareous degeneration of the internal carotid and vertebral arteries, and the branches forming the circle of Willis. The walls of the ophthalmic arteries were also hardened and their calibre diminished by the same foreign deposits. These degenerate arteries were not saved. The heart, pericardium, and arch of the aorta are preserved in the County Hospital Museum.

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ARTICLE XIX.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.—AN ADDRESS DELIVERED  
BEFORE THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF  
CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE.

By J. S. JEWELL, M.D., of Chicago, Pres't of the Association.

Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Association, held at Chicago Medical College,  
March 3d, 1868.

GENTLEMEN OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE:

The institution of which we are members, has just closed the  
• ninth year of its existence. Beginning under external circum-

stances not the most auspicious, it has passed evenly and steadily along, to the surprise, even of many of its friends, not to mention those who looked upon it, if not with enmity, yet as a spasmodic or Utopian scheme. In spite of adverse circumstances, unfriendly and often unbecoming criticisms, it has, from the first, enjoyed a real, healthy growth, and to-day has an acknowledged and a permanent place among the institutions of our city and country; one, *we* may be permitted to say, in which is found only cause for congratulation. From a beginning without means, it has advanced to a position where its foundation has been, we trust, enduringly laid. To whatever other causes this success has been due (and there *are* other causes), it is in great measure due to the men who first founded it, to give practical form to their well-grounded views in relation to medical education, and to which practical effort they have consecrated no small portion of their time, means, and influence, without any corresponding material equivalent as a return. To no one of that number can these remarks be so fully applied as to the worthy and respected *President* of our *Alma Mater*.

By many of us was it thought to be a fitting time to call the children, who have been scattered abroad, back to the old family ground, for mutual advice, encouragement, and congratulation. With nine years of our institution committed to history; with a band of faithful and generous alumni; and with the prospect and determination, if practicable, of taking new and important steps in relation to medical education; and in view of the necessity of harmony of purpose and effort, so far as the alumni are concerned, you have been called together. We had hoped to have seen a greater number present from the classes of former years; but to such as are with us, and to the new members, in behalf of the faculty, trustees, and resident alumni, I extend you a welcome, which lacks language corresponding to its cordiality.

This coming together is not for purposes of self-glorification, though we may in all propriety congratulate each other and the institution, on the success it has achieved. It is rather for the



purpose, as I view it, of renewing old and forming new associations; rekindling our zeal; perfecting our organization, in view of its ends; and of considering, at this juncture, what are the present relations of the institution, in the welfare of which we have so deep an interest—to the profession and medical education—and what should or will be its policy in the future, and in what way, if any, we, as its members, may aid its efforts in the worthy cause to which it is committed. Never, in its history, could a meeting of its graduates and friends, with such purposes, take place with more propriety.

Then, in the *first* place, it is only necessary to remind you, I hope, how much an institution, especially one like this, is dependent on its graduates. They are its living, acting, practical testimonies; epistles known and read of all men. If we are progressive, liberal, and practical in spirit, comparatively accurate and extensive in professional learning, and faithful in the discharge of professional and other duties, the result cannot but be to reflect honor back on the institution from which we have issued. Conversely, if we display opposite qualities, the institution, by an inevitable consequence, shares our failure or disgrace. Thus, in some important respects, our interests are *one*—the relations reciprocal. You know not with what pleasure and satisfaction the institution, represented in its faculty, looks out after those it has fostered and upon whom it has set the seal of its approbation. How they watch with a just pride their good deeds, and with what pain they learn of any act inconsistent with a true manhood. They cannot but feel anxious, since the responsibility is recognized and accepted, which rests on them, in sending out members to assume responsible places in the communities of our land.

The impressions of various kinds made on the mind of the student, while passing through the prescribed course, cannot be devoid of influence on his subsequent professional career. He will have, as a general thing, a broad, manly, and liberal, or a narrow, low, and sordid view of his profession; much in accordance with the spell cast about him by the institution to the guidance of which he has committed himself. These interdepend-

ent relations should never be forgotten, and I hope they are remembered by all congregated here to-day.

In the *second* place, let us not forget the relations our institution sustains to medical education and the profession in this country, *to-day*, not less than through its entire history. That we may understand the relation just mentioned, let us glance briefly at its two terms. But *first*, the *state of medical education* in general, and the *needs* of the profession.

Some of you will be surprised to learn, that just one hundred years ago, almost to a day, the first medical school was established in this country. This was in 1768, in the city of Philadelphia, and *now we meet here* on the threshold of a new century! That school and others, called into existence sooner or later, were evidently intended to meet, temporarily, an emergency felt in a new country. It does not seem to have entered the thought of these pioneers in medical education that their primitive schools were adequate to the *real* wants of the profession. Men *still* returned to the *old* world, to acquire what the imperfect schools of the *new* could not afford. But so pressing were the needs of the new communities, and so great the corresponding inducements to enter practice, that, in connexion with the difficulty and expense of visiting the old world, it soon came to pass that the profession, as a whole, had only such attainments as the imperfect home schools could afford. The practical character of a people devoted, necessarily, at that early period, to the development of the material resources of the country, was soon communicated to the profession, with the effect to render men careful only of securing a mere practical acquaintance with the simple diseases prevalent in the early settlements. Then, the absence of the legal restrictions which, from time immemorial, were in force in the old world, by which communities were in some measure protected from quacks and pretenders, permitted all persons whom inclination, a sordid interest, or accident led to practice, to do so without let or hindrance. This opening the professional arena to a host of incompetent and quackish persons; this practical obliteration of all well-marked distinctions in the popular mind, or even in the

profession, between incompetent professionals and the educated physician was striven against, but with indifferent success. Those who took this stand, gradually abandoned the unequal contest and soon came to tolerate, if not to fall in with, the adverse tide. The final result was, a majority of the practicing physicians in the country had never beheld the inside of a medical college, even such as the country afforded, and among the remainder, the majority had attended but one course of lectures before becoming involved in the *toils* of practice; while the few only, as rare exceptions, had a diploma from an indigenous college. The rarest professional phenomenon was to see, or even *hear* of a man who had graduated at one of the renowned schools of the old world. This state of things, true to the letter, led to several results. Among them, we notice:

1. A miserably low standard of attainment among those popularly accounted as members of the profession. The result, in fact, was to abolish *any* valid standard for comparison and judgment.

2. A continuance, as a permanent system, with occasional unimportant changes for better or worse, of the temporary scheme adopted in the beginning, in relation to *course, time, and range* of study in the medical colleges.

3. A most overwhelming admiration for the *men, institutions, and books* of the old world. This latter is, even now, only *beginning* to react to something like just proportions. These, in brief, were the main results reached almost a century ago.

The one hundred years which have elapsed since the establishment of the first medical college, have witnessed achievements in this fair land of a development and progress in the material, scientific, educational, moral, and religious aspects of life, such as must be, and is, matter for unfeigned astonishment to every reflecting mind. Everywhere, forgetting the things that are behind, has marked progress been made toward practical perfection. But one exception, however, must be made to this statement, and *only* one. It relates to our profession. We do not make this as a general statement. We do not refer to the progress of medical knowledge, because that has kept

pace at least with other progressive forms of knowledge. Neither do we refer to the state of the *professional mind* as to progress in medical education, because there has been decided advance in this respect. While all forms of science, and especially those tributary to medicine, have been widening their fields and multiplying their objects an hundred fold, medical schools have, almost without an exception, stood *absolutely still*. Generally speaking, they have revolved within the same limits and on much the same ground they did *one hundred years ago*. There has been no advance, in any sense, corresponding to what has been observed in other departments of education, or commensurate with the growing state of medicine. This has not existed because the profession was unaware of it, or had not protested against it. Protestations were often made, and the more so as time passed on. There has been a progressively increasing demand on the colleges for higher education; but the demand, practically speaking, has been unheeded. But what *has* been actually the practice of the schools in this matter, and what *is* the practice *now*? It is so well known as almost to weary one to hear it stated. The colleges have almost uniformly laid down two courses of four calendar months each, or sixteen weeks; in all, something like three years is supposed to be spent in study before taking a degree. It is really amazing to look over the details of the curriculum and see how much must be crowded in the brief space of three years. But in some cases, there has been ever a letting down from the positions assumed just one hundred years ago. The candidate was *then* obliged, as he is not now, to submit to examinations in *latin* and *mathematics*, and present and defend a *latin thesis*, besides pursuing and submitting to examinations in all medical subjects, properly so-called.

Though there has been such a rapid extension of the domain of medicine, there has been no corresponding extension of college terms. As they were one hundred years ago, so are they, generally speaking, now. This remarkable brevity in number and length of college terms is not compensated for by any extended and accurate preliminary culture, as a rule, in attaining

which, valuable habits of study are formed and acquirements made. As often as any other way, students come from the farm, or some other sphere in which they seldom possess any of the above prerequisites. But, perhaps, these defects in the system are counterbalanced by the adoption of a happy logical order among the various studies, so as to economize the time? It would surprise any *disinterested* but intelligent observer to be told, as he must be in truth, that faulty as the system is in other respects, it is most so here. There has been, as a *rule*, no kind of attention paid to a logical order among the various branches taught. *Order* is said to be the *first* law of heaven. I do not know about that; but this I *do* know, it is likely to prove the *last* in medical college instruction. This cannot be set aside, as of small consequence. Everywhere else, in all kinds of business, in learning all other professions, in all other forms of teaching or education a *progressive order* is considered, and justly so, as an indispensable, almost a *paramount* feature. But in medicine, instead of *this*, its various branches have generally been presented in the veriest medley. We cannot plead that medical is an exception to other kinds of teaching; neither can we plead custom, or authority, or respectability, such subterfuges will not do. It will be no offset to this to say, our institutions have turned out men who have become eminent. This is but the transparent logical fallacy of "*post hoc, ergo propter hoc*."

It is a mortifying, indisputable fact that, in this respect, the medical colleges in this country are behind the times. There is but one course open which should be entertained. That is, enlightened, liberal *reform*. This should be pushed, in spite of the harmless sneers of a halting conservatism. The time *has* been, when it was best to *wait* and consider, *perhaps*, but that time has passed. There is no longer any valid excuse for delay. But what effect on the profession and on the progress of medicine has this unfortunate attitude of the colleges exerted? As to the former, certainly not good. No one will contend but if the colleges had exacted three terms instead of two, of six months each instead of four, medical men, as a whole,

would have been better educated. No one will contend that the colleges have no responsibility in this matter. As water will not rise above its fountain head, neither will the profession, as a *body*, transcend its fountains of instruction and intelligence. This is true, if there is any force in personal influence and example in the affairs of men. As to the latter—the progress of medicine—the same may be said. It savors of a *truism*, to say that medicine would have been advanced more than it has been, if the profession had been more learned, capable, and enthusiastic, as it would have been under a different course of instruction. These effects on the profession and the progress of medicine, have not been passing unperceived. Whenever the profession has been brought to reflect, as it often has, and when the opportunity has been offered for expression, almost invariably the call has been for higher education. The reports of societies and medical journals have often been fairly burdened with unmistakable expressions, that the colleges must adopt a more elevated and rational system of instruction. It is almost painful to think in what estimation our system is held abroad. To our complacent, minutely furnished, and highly favored brethren in Europe, we are little better than gentiles or barbarians, in a *scientific* point of view. Every one knows how lightly the title of doctor is held in popular esteem in this country, and how narrow, for reasons at once obvious, is the line between quacks and the regular profession. Is it any wonder to the *frank* and intelligent outsider, that mistakes should be made by the people as to where that line is, if it exists? Having glanced briefly at the relations of medical colleges in *general* in this country to medical education, let us notice, in a few words, what are and have been, from its beginning, the relations of this institution to the same.

The establishment of this school took place under the conviction, in the minds of its founders, that there was no longer any excuse for not making *some* change in the right direction. While the true conception required to satisfy it a sweeping and radical reform, yet the practical difficulties in the way of the enterprise made it necessary to *lower* the conception for



the time, without, however, losing sight of it. The three features of importance the design included, were:

1. To lengthen the term to five instead of four months.

2. Multiply the chairs, by dividing some of the leading ones, as anatomy, chemistry, surgery, practical medicine, etc., that each teacher might have a narrower field, and more time thoroughly to occupy it; and the *student* more time and less confusion for *study*.

3. To arrange the various branches embraced in the curriculum, so that the most primary, as determined by the real wants of the student, should come first, while others should follow in a strictly natural or logical order; so that the studies of *this* day, week, or session would not be alone for themselves, but *preparatory* to ulterior studies, and so on to the end of the curriculum. The student was to be restrained from entering on that part of his course to-day, which, to be comprehended, would remand him to-morrow to some prior study he had neglected, or, worse still, which it had been *arranged* to lead him into at some subsequent period.

You are all familiar with the division of studies and course, in conformity with the above, which has, from the beginning, prevailed in this school. While it was felt that the *final* step could not be taken; that the contemplated change must be gradual; yet that the extension of time from four to five months, and the division of the chairs adopted, and the attempt to systematize the course were important advances in a normal direction, none will deny. The ground at first taken has not since been abandoned. So far from any disposition to this being manifested, the faculty, or various members of it, have informally had under consideration various schemes for attaining higher ground in relation to medical education. Time passed on, and it began to be known that a medical college planted on these principles could be sustained, and was actually receiving sympathy and encouragement from the profession, so far as it became known.

At each meeting of the American Medical Association, medical education received thoughtful attention, until at last, at



the meeting of 1866, held in Baltimore, it culminated in the appointment of a committee, which was empowered to call a convention of colleges, to consider the whole matter of medical college instruction, with a view to reform. In obedience to the call of the committee, a convention assembled at Cincinnati, beginning on the 3d of May, 1867, Prof. Alfred Stillé, of Philadelphia, presiding. That convention continued its sessions for three days, and was made up of delegates from most of the prominent colleges in the United States. *This* institution was worthily represented by Professors Davis and Byford. On the first day of the convention, the former presented propositions for its action, and, during its continuance, ably supported them. The meeting seems to have been conspicuous for its harmony and good feeling, and the propositions were thoroughly, earnestly, and temperately discussed. The final result, was the adoption of the propositions at first submitted, without any fundamental change, and without a dissenting voice. They read, omitting the last of the series, as follows:

*"Resolved:*

"1st. That every student applying for matriculation in a Medical College, shall be required to show, either by satisfactory certificate, or by a direct examination by a Committee of the Faculty, that he possesses a thorough knowledge of the common English branches of education, including the first series of mathematics, the elements of natural sciences, and a sufficient knowledge of Latin and Greek to understand the technical terms of the profession; and that the certificate presented, or the result of the examinations thus required, be regularly filed as a part of the records of each Medical College.

"2d. That every Medical Student shall be required to study four full years, including three regular annual courses of Medical College instruction, before being admitted to an examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

"3d. That the minimum duration of a regular annual lecture term, or course of Medical College instruction, shall be six calendar months.

"4th. That every Medical College shall embrace in its curriculum the following branches, to be taught by not less than nine Professors, namely: Descriptive anatomy, including dissections; physiology and histology; inorganic chemistry, mate-

ria medica, organic chemistry, and toxicology; general pathology, therapeutics, pathological anatomy, and public hygiene; surgical anatomy and operations of surgery; medical jurisprudence and medical ethics; practice of medicine, practice of surgery, obstetrics, and diseases of women and children; clinical medicine and clinical surgery. And that these several branches shall be divided into three groups or series, corresponding with the three courses of Medical College instruction required.

"The first, or *Freshman Series*, shall embrace descriptive anatomy and practical dissections; physiology and histology; inorganic chemistry and materia medica. To these, the attention of the student shall be mainly restricted during his first course of Medical College instruction, and in these he shall submit to a thorough examination, by the proper members of the Faculty, at its close, and receive a certificate indicating the degree of his progress.

"The second, or *Junior Series*, shall embrace organic chemistry and toxicology; general pathology, pathological anatomy, therapeutics, and public hygiene; surgical anatomy and operations of surgery; medical jurisprudence and medical ethics. To these the attention of the medical student shall be directed during his second course of Medical College instruction, and in them he shall be examined, at the close of his second course, in the same manner as after the first.

"The third, or *Senior Series*, shall embrace practical medicine; practical surgery; obstetrics, and diseases peculiar to women and children; with clinical medicine and clinical surgery in a hospital. These shall occupy the attention of the student during his third course of College instruction, and at its close he shall be eligible to a general examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

"The instruction in the three series is to be given simultaneously, and to continue throughout the whole of each annual College term; each student attending the lectures on such branches as belong to his period of progress in study, in the same manner as the sophomore, junior, and senior classes, each pursue their studies simultaneously throughout the collegiate year, in all our Literary Colleges.

"5th. That every Medical College should immediately adopt some effectual method of ascertaining the actual attendance of students, upon its lectures and other exercises, and at the close of each session, of the attendance of the student, a certificate, specifying the time and the courses of instruction actually

attended, should be given, and such certificate only should be received by other Colleges as evidence of such attendance."

Immediately following the convention, the American Medical Association convened on the 7th, at the same place, and on the second day Dr. Sayre, of New York, offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That this Association, most heartily approving the whole action of the Convention of Medical Colleges, *urge its practical adoption on ALL the Medical Colleges in the country.*"

This resolution was adopted. It will be observed by you all, that the course, finally agreed on in the Convention and approved by the Association, differs only in *measure*, not in *kind*, from that adopted in this College from the beginning, and which has been urged for years past, on all occasions, by the worthy President of this faculty, to whose action, more than that of any single man, the movement now under consideration may be fairly attributed.

It is on the eve of this grand advance determined on among the colleges, and upon which the profession has set the seal of its approbation, and which is to open the new century dawning on American medical colleges; it is to catch the spirit and feel the spell of this medical college centennary; to approve and urge, in our proper capacity, the adoption of the propositions agreed on; to exchange congratulations; renew old associations and form new; rekindle our zeal, and consecrate ourselves anew and intelligently to the best interests of the profession; it is for *such* purposes we have come together to-day. To these calls may we all respond. Let us not leave here, faltering as to our personal duty, however humble, nor devoid of hope or interest in this cause. Let us try and be worthy of, and display a truly filial affection for, our Alma Mater, acquitting ourselves in whatever sphere as men, and ever ready to come up and lend what assistance and encouragement we may in forwarding the noble cause our Institution is so honorably identified with.

## ARTICLE XX.

## SMALL THINGS IN SURGERY.

By E. ANDREWS, M.D., Prof. of Principles and Practice of Surgery,  
Chicago Medical College.

It often happens that little matters in surgical practice are less readily managed by the practitioner than great ones, and that hints on such points are extremely useful. The following remarks are offered, in the hope that they may be practically advantageous to the reader:

*To Remove a Ligature which is Slow in Coming Away from a Vessel.*—Cut a smooth, round stick or piece of bougie long enough to rest across the wound. Tie the end of the ligature to the middle of the stick, or, if the thread is not long enough, tie another piece to the end of it. Turn the stick around like the handle of a gimlet, till the thread is twisted tight; and let it be turned a little more two or three times a-day. This will soon bring the ligature away.

*To Tap the Abdomen without a Trochar.*—If the surgeon finds himself called upon to perform paracentesis abdominis, and has not his trochar at hand, he may accomplish it perfectly by taking a scalpel or lancet and puncturing the linea alba, and then inserting a clean catheter. If there is no catheter at hand, a smooth wire bent in the form of a staple may be used, pushing the folded end into the wound and then turning it across the incision to keep it open. If the scalpel or lancet is sharp, care must be exercised not to thrust it too deeply.

*To Place a Seton in a Hydrocele with but One Puncture.*—Insert a trochar and withdraw the stilette; then, with a probe, thrust a tape through the tube in folds, coiling them up in the sac, in the manner recommended by Prof. Byford for certain uterine tumors; then withdraw the canula, leaving one end of the tape hanging from the wound. If no trochar is at hand, make a free incision into the sac and thrust in the tape by the side of the knife before withdrawing the blade.

*To Reduce a Hernia without the ordinary Taxis.*—The European surgeons are practising such reductions by winding layer after layer of elastic bandage upon the scrotum, until the tension of the rubber forces the gut back into the abdomen. These bandages are sold by Degenhardt and Bliss & Sharp, of this city.

*Caution in Extirpation of Piles.*—There is hardly any operation in surgery so certain of success, and at the same time so useful, as the removal of hemorrhoids, whether by the ligature, the ecraseur, or the ecraseur-forceps. One necessary precaution is, however, left without mention by many of the books. When piles occupy nearly the whole verge of the anus, they should not be severed close to their bases, because the contraction of the cicatrix induces stricture of the anus. It is sufficient if they are removed at a point about half way between their bases and their summits; the contraction of the scars causes the stumps to atrophy, and at the same time leaves integument enough to form a free verge to the anus.

*The Ecraseur-Forceps in the Removal of Tumors.*—In a former number of the EXAMINER I gave a figure and description of this instrument, which I had devised as a substitute for the chain ecraseur. I have recently applied it not only to hemorrhoids, but to the removal of cancer of the tongue. The facility with which a portion of the tongue may be removed by it without troublesome hemorrhage is very gratifying. It is equally applicable to almost all other cases where the chain ecraseur has usually been required.

*Substitute for Bullet Forceps.*—The small instrument shaped like polypus forceps in the pocket-cases makes an excellent bullet forceps for many pistol wounds. Those of them which have good points can be used to bite out a chip of lead, and thus enable the surgeon to distinguish a fractured bone from the bullet.

*Probe for Detecting Bullets.*—If a piece of the stem of a clay pipe be slipped upon the end of a probe, which has been filed down for the purpose, and then smoothed with the file, it forms a more delicate test of lead than the famous Nélaton's probe,

which was used on Garibaldi. It is introduced until it touches the suspected object, and then is twirled around in contact with it. If it touched lead, the trace of it will be found upon the clay. This probe was invented by an army surgeon in Wisconsin, whose name I have forgotten.

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## DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.

By B. F. BROWN, M.D., Oneida, Knox Co., Ill.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hammon, aged 35, mother of three children, apparently a healthy woman, went to a dentist (Dr. McDowell) April 16, 1868, for the purpose of having some teeth extracted. Thinking she could not endure the pain, she requested the Doctor to administer chloroform; and, as he had given it to her once before (about six months since) without any bad effect, he consented to administer it again, and pouring about two drachms of chloroform upon a sponge, held it a short distance from her face. After she had made three or four inspirations her respiration ceased; he felt for the pulse and found she had none. Artificial respiration was commenced at once, and stimulating applications applied over the heart and to the extremities, but to no effect. She made but two or three efforts at inspiration after he first noticed something was wrong. An autopsy could not be obtained.

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## Clinical Reports.

FROM THE SERVICE OF PROF. N. S. DAVIS,

*In Medical Wards of Mercy Hospital.*

EPILEPSY.—FROM NOTES BY —. BARSTOW. April 8, 1868.

GENTLEMEN:—The patient before you is a woman aged 45 years; the mother of several children. The countenance has a slight expression of sadness, coupled with sufficient

paleness to indicate some deficiency of red-corpuscles in the blood, though no marked emaciation. She represents her appetite as fair; her circulation and respiration are undisturbed; and her secretions and excretions are represented as natural. But she has been subject to paroxysms of epilepsy, or falling sickness as it is sometimes called, during the last three years. With her the paroxysm comes suddenly, without any premonitory symptom or peculiar warning. The head begins to swim with dimness of vision, and in a very few seconds, she falls unconscious, in whatever place she may be standing or sitting at the time. The fall is accompanied by general muscular spasms, contorting the features, suppressing respirations, and stiffening the muscles of the trunk and extremities, until the face becomes very turgid and purple from the unoxygenated blood. In a few moments the spasmodic action ceases, the respirations are resumed, at first very irregularly with the forcible ejection of saliva often mixed with blood from the biting of the tongue or lips, and afterwards more regular and quiet like one in sleep. This period of quiet or apparent sleep continues from fifteen to thirty minutes, when she awakes with an expression of surprise coupled with a feeling of weariness, but is soon able to go about as usual. She usually has one or two paroxysms each day for two days in succession, and then is exempt from their return for 12 or 14 days. The marks of recent injury which you see on her forehead and nose were produced by falling in one of her paroxysms just before her admission into the hospital some four days since, and these extensive cicatrices on her forearms, were occasioned by her falling upon the hot stove in her family several months ago. The frequent repetition of her paroxysms for three years has perceptibly impaired her mental faculties, including the memory. The failure of the last named faculty is the first to be noticed by the friends of the patient.

She says her family often "*scold her*" for forgetting everything. This case will illustrate one of the most common forms of epilepsy originating in adult life.

Here is a case from another ward in the hospital. It is a man near 40 years of age, who has had epileptic paroxysms



ever since he was 14 years old. You see in his expressionless face and undeveloped forehead, unmistakable evidences of imbecility and impaired cerebral nutrition. Now, when he should be in the vigor of manhood, he is a mere indolent child, caring for nothing but food and tobacco. The nature or pathology of epilepsy is involved in much obscurity. It occurs in both sexes, and at all periods of life, though it more frequently commences in childhood and youth. Its paroxysms exhibit every degree of severity, from mere momentary giddiness and arrest of mental action to the most violent and general convulsions. They may vary from once in one or two years to five or six times per day. The disease affects persons of widely diverse temperaments or physical conditions, and may be excited by a great variety of causes. The latter, however, may be divided into two classes, *viz.*: those that establish the primary seat of irritation in some part of the periphery or sentient extremities of the nervous system, and these that act more directly on the brain or cerebro-spinal nervous centres. Hence many modern writers have divided all cases of epilepsy into two classes: the one called centrifugal or peripheral, and the other centripetal or concentric. To the first class belong such cases as arise from primary irritation in the alimentary canal; in the uterus; in the sexual organs of both sexes, more especially from masturbation and excessive sexual intercourse; and in the wounded or mechanically injured nerves of the extremities or any part of the body. To the second class belong those cases that arise from causes acting directly on the brain or nervous centres; such as mechanical injuries of the brain, depressing mental emotions and passions, alcoholic and other cerebral exhilarants, etc. None of the causes belonging to either of the classes mentioned, are sufficient to induce epilepsy without the preëxistence of a peculiar morbid excitability, of the cerebro-spinal centres favorable to the development of spasmodic paroxysms. This morbid excitability is indeed the only pathological condition that appears common to all cases of epilepsy.

This, with the special physical condition of the patient, and the nature of the exciting cause, must determine the indica-

tions for treatment in each case. To ferret out and remove the exciting cause, more especially in those cases classed as *peripheral*, is a step of primary importance. To expect a cure of the disease by any one of the supposed specific or empirical remedies, while the reflex influence of a dysmenorrhœa, a gastric or intestinal irritation, over-excited genital organs, or an injured nerve, is constantly radiating a morbid impression upon the nervous centres, would be unreasonable. After due attention to all matters of this class, the next step is to regulate the diet, exercise, and mental habits of the patient. In all cases, except such as exhibit evidences of positive impoverishment of the blood and tissues, I think it important to exclude meat altogether as an article of food. Milk, farinaceous articles, tuberos roots, and fruits may be taken freely. In all cases, all kinds of fermented or distilled spirits, together with *strong* tea and coffee should be rigidly avoided. It is more safe to wholly exclude tobacco also. Moderate daily exercise in the open air, and if possible some congenial regular mental occupation is important.

Without careful and persistent attention to these hygienic regulations, the most appropriate administration of medicines will fail to produce any permanent effect in the cure of epilepsy. To aid in overcoming the morbidly excitable condition of the nervous centres, we probably have no remedies more reliable than the bromides of potassium and ammonia, aided in some cases by gelsemin and in others by belladonna.

For the immediate relief of a convulsive paroxysm the bromide of potassium should be given in doses of 20 grs., or 30 grs. combined with 10 or 12 gtts. of tinct. belladonna, and repeated every two hours until the paroxysms cease. But for more permanent effect it should be continued steadily for a long period of time in doses of ten grains morning and noon, and fifteen grains at bedtime. The sedative influence in cerebral excitability will be increased by adding to each dose eight drops of tincture of gelsmium; or if there appears to be much tendency to vascular fulness of the cerebro-spinal centres the same quantity of tincture of belladonna may be substituted for

the gelsmium. The female patient to which we have just directed your attention, affords nothing in her history calculated to explain the cause of her disease, except the fact that for a little time before the occurrence of the first paroxysm she had been separated from some of her relations and yielded to an inordinate degree of grief and despondency. Since her admission into the hospital she has taken 10 grs. of bromide of potassium before each meal and at bedtime, and has had no recurrence of the paroxysms, since the first twelve hours after her admission. We shall continue the same treatment, and as she is somewhat anemic we shall give her in addition one teaspoonful of the syrup of pyrophosphate of iron after breakfast and dinner each day. Before leaving this case, I cannot impress upon you too strongly the necessity of long continued perseverance in the treatment of epileptic cases. The patient and friends should be informed at once that no treatment will have any prospect of permanent success that is not continued faithfully, in all its details, for from six to eighteen months.

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## *Proceedings of Societies.*

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### CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY.

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Friday Evening, April 17, 1868.

The Society was called to order by the President, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Dr. Loverin reported favorably on the application of Dr. T. S. Bidwell, when he was balloted for and duly elected a member of the Society.

Dr. Bogue presented his report on the sanitary condition of the North Division of the city, for three months, commencing January 1, 1868.

On motion of Dr. Loverin, the report of Dr. Bogue was accepted.

Dr. Mitchell exhibited to the Society a fibrous polypus of

the uterus. After removal of the tumor the hemorrhage was but slight, the loss of blood being only two drachms. The patient became twice pregnant while the tumor was in the cavity of the uterus.

Dr. Bogue related the case of an Italian who had been stabbed, from which he removed some two and a-half inches of the blade of a heavy dirk, found imbedded between the fourth and fifth dorsal vertebræ. Supposed the injury did not involve the cord, but probably the meninges. Prior to removal, commenced having paralysis. The bladder could not be easily evacuated without pressure over the part; constipation, but not obstinate; had some cough. Patient now able to move about the ward by the use of two canes, and is doing well.

Dr. Lyman reported the results of his examination upon the pathological specimen presented by Dr. Wanzer, at a previous meeting. Found it to be composed of yellow fibrous tissue. Also reported a case of nephritic colic, relieved by the administration of chloroform; found in the urine a calculus, which was exhibited to the Society.

On motion of Dr. Wanzer, the report of Dr. Lyman was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

Dr. Davis read his report on the sanitary condition of the city, which, on motion of Dr. Loverin, was accepted.

Dr. Miller remarked, he fully accorded with Dr. Davis' report, and expressed his desire to have such portions of the report as related to the sanitary condition published in the daily papers of the city.

Dr. Hatch said that he had seen a number of cases of vaccination, where severe inflammation was the result; was confident it was not owing to the vaccine used, as he was satisfied it was pure and reliable; also accorded with Dr. Davis in his report, and hoped it would be brought before the public.

Dr. Lyman stated that he had also seen the same results as expressed by Dr. Hatch, in a number of instances where the same vaccine had been used, some of which progressed favorably, while others had a severe type of inflammation.

The President reported the result of the vaccination of a lady

and her two children, where the same vaccine had been used; the children terminating well, while the mother, unaccountably, the opposite.

Dr. Davis was of the opinion that, during the past winter, there had been a predisposing tendency to an unhealthy inflammation; thinks it obvious we will have such seasons, and therefore recommends parents to have their children vaccinated during healthy ones.

Dr. Ross said that, in his section of the city, he had seen a larger number of cases of rubeola than usual. Had noticed many cases of vaccination having an inflammatory tendency.

Dr. Mitchell made the following motion, *viz.*: That Dr. Davis be requested to prepare for publication in the public journals, so much of his sanitary report as relates to drainage, and other matters which he deems essential to bring before the public.

Dr. Lyman said, if the report was to be published, it should contain nothing that would cast reflections on the Health Department.

Dr. Trimble fully accorded with Dr. Lyman. Had made a complete survey of his district, and found it in as good condition as could be expected.

Dr. Paoli considered the Board of Health ought to be thankful for the information given, as contained in the report of Dr. Davis, being aware of many streets being in a very filthy condition, more especially Bremer Street.

Dr. Davis said there was no member of the Society that would find less fault with the Board of Health than himself, but he did complain that they had not a more perfect system.

On the motion of Dr. Mitchell being submitted to the Society, it was unanimously carried.

The Society then adjourned.

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Friday Evening, April 24, 1868.

The regular meeting of the Chicago Medical Society was called to order by the President. The Secretary then read the proceedings of the last meeting, which were approved and placed on file.

Dr. Wanzer presented a pathological specimen, in form of a fœtus about seven months old. The patient had been flooding for two months previous to delivery, losing each day about the same as during her menstrual period. The true labor pains commenced eight days before delivery. The nates presented, and the fœtus was delivered without rupture of the membranes, the cord being around the neck. The constant discharge which the patient had suffered was ascribed to an attack of measles, leaving her with a severe cough. When called, there was considerable hemorrhage, which ceased soon after delivery. The patient is a strong, robust woman. Had she not have been, the case would probably have resulted unfavorably in this rare case of placenta prævia. Under the use of tinc. ferri chloridi, she is rapidly improving.

Dr. Loverin remarked that it was undoubtedly a case of placenta prævia. Stated that he had a case some years ago; when called, there was severe hemorrhage, which nearly proved fatal.

Dr. Paoli remarked that, in placenta prævia, the object is to deliver before there is hemorrhage, as in nearly all cases the os uteri is well dilated.

Dr. Wickersham cited a case, in the West Division, where hemorrhage proved nearly fatal, while the os uteri was rigid.

Dr. Hildreth reported a case of catarrhal ophthalmia, occurring at the County Hospital. The globe of the eye continued to enlarge, until it was two-thirds the size of a hen's egg and resembled malignant disease. Found slight syphilitic eruption on one hand. The sight of the eye being previously destroyed, an incision was made in the eye, but little serum and blood escaping. The patient was placed upon the following treatment;

R. Hydrarg. Bichlor.,-----	gr. j
Potassæ Iodidi,-----	ʒiv
Aqua, -----	ʒviij

M. S., teaspoonful every four hours.

In ten days, the eye had contracted to a small stump, the cornea, lens, and humor having sloughed before the enlargement occurred. Thinks that had the anti-syphilitic remedies been employed early, the eye might have been saved.

Dr. Andrews exhibited an endoscope to the Society, for the diagnosis and treatment of chronic gonorrhœa, which instrument was examined by all present.

Dr. Paoli returned thanks to Dr. Andrews for the privilege of examining the instrument.

Dr. Wickersham mentioned a case of gonorrhœa, occurring from eating grapes, and always returning when that fruit was eaten.

Dr. Wanzer made some inquiries regarding the use of forceps in obstetrical practice, which was participated in by Drs. Loverin and Paoli.

Dr. G. Fredericke was then proposed for membership. The Society then adjourned.

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May, 1, 1868.

The regular meeting of the Chicago Medical Society was called to order by the President, Dr. Marguerat. The Secretary read the proceedings of the last meeting, which were duly approved.

Dr. Loverin recommended the name of Dr. G. Fredericke for membership, and on order of the President, the Society proceeded to ballot, and Dr. Fredericke was duly elected a member of the Society.

The President also recommended Dr. Brummind, House-Surgeon at Mercy Hospital, for membership.

Dr. Loverin opened the discussion of conjunctivitis, which was the order for the evening, by giving all the forms and the treatment for the different stages of the disease; and, although interesting and profitable, it elicited no facts of importance not already before the profession. The discussion was participated in by Drs. Holmes, Clarke, Paoli, and Marguerat.

Dr. Holmes remarked that conjunctivitis was one of the worst diseases we have to contend with, some apparently mild cases terminating unfavorably, therefore rendering the prognosis difficult. Remarked that the use of ice-water, *constantly* applied to the eyes, was of much importance, recommending it to be used under observation of a good nurse. Recommends in



the acute stage of conjunctivitis, the application of strong solutions of nitrate of silver, say from half a drachm to two scruples to the ounce of water in adults, and from eight to ten grains in infants. Seldom resorts to bleeding, but gives *veratrum viride* internally, as well as in the form of a lotion. Unless the eye is very vascular and has a dark red appearance, does not think it best to scarify.

Dr. Clarke remarked, that he had more confidence in the abstraction of blood in conjunctivitis than any other remedy. Cited the case of a nephew of his, having applied six leeches, followed by severe hemorrhage, suffering for some ten days from loss of blood. After the bleeding, however, the eyes were perfectly well.

Dr. Paoli remarked that he did not approve of the administration of tartar emetic (tartarized antimony), as recommended by Dr. Loverin, nor bleeding, but recommended diaphoretics, foot-baths, etc. He also protested against the use of strong solutions of nitrate of silver in the first stage of conjunctivitis.

Dr. Marguerat remarked, that he had observed very beneficial results in some of Dr. Holmes practice from the use of strong solutions of nitrate of silver.

Dr. Holmes remarked, that the patients afflicted with conjunctivitis usually came to him at a late day, but if they would come early he would give them a warm bath and *veratrum viride* for the first twenty-four hours. Also remarked that the majority of cases of chronic conjunctivitis become anæmic, requiring tonics with other remedies.

The Society then passed to miscellaneous business.

The subject chosen for next discussion was: "Disproportion of the Fœtus to the Pelvis, and the Mode of Treatment." Leaders: Drs. Reid and Paoli.

Society adjourned.

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#### MORGAN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Society met at 2½ o'clock P.M., in Music Hall, Jacksonville, on Thursday, Feb. 13, 1868. Dr. Henry Jones in the chair.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Dr. W. H. H. King reported a case of poisoning from laudanum: On Tuesday night, at 2 o'clock A.M., Dr. Prince and myself were summoned in great haste to see a young lady who, the messenger said, had been taking laudanum, and could not be awakened. With little delay the call was answered. On entering the house, the loud respiration of the patient, who lay in a back room, could be distinctly heard. She was found exhibiting the most prominent symptoms of poisoning from opium: the respiration stertorous; pupils contracted and insensible to light; countenance pale and cadaverous; pulse weak, thread-like, scarcely perceptible; the muscles in a complete state of relaxation; and totally insensible to all external impressions. Two empty vials, holding, respectively, two and three ounces, labeled laudanum, were found on a chair near the bedside, containing about one ounce of liquid, which had the distinct odor of laudanum.

It was stated by residents of the house that the young lady had gone to her room about 10 o'clock P.M., carrying with her two teacups, and that before retiring was engaged in writing. The alarm was given by a young man, a boarder in the house, who had gained access to her room through a window.

An emetic of ant. et potass. tartratis was at once administered, and then the stomach pump was brought into requisition, not waiting for the emetic to act. Three or four ounces of liquid, having the peculiar smell of laudanum, were pumped from the stomach, when it was thoroughly washed out with warm water. Dr. Prince then directed two drachms of extract of belladonna to be dissolved in a teacup of warm water, a tablespoonful to be administered every half hour, in accordance with the theory that the general poisonous action of one narcotic producing dilatation of the pupil will counteract the general poisonous action of another producing contraction. After the administration of four doses of this preparation, the pupils became widely dilated. There being no improvement in the condition of the patient, this remedy was suspended.

Artificial respiration was kept up continuously from 2 o'clock

A.M. until 3 o'clock P.M., it being hoped that if the functions of the lungs and heart could be sustained until the brain had recovered from the influence of the narcotic, that the patient would survive. At 3 o'clock P.M. the patient ceased to breathe, having manifested no symptoms of returning consciousness, except the flexion of the upper and lower extremities and the opening of her eyes twice.

Dr. King closed his remarks by asking the question: "Was the extreme dilatation of the pupils in this case due to the opium or to the belladonna?"

Dr. Prince exhibited and explained the obstetrical bandage of Dr. Hamilton, of Jerseyville.

Dr. Henry Jones related a case of placenta prævia, which had recently occurred in his practice. As an evidence of the rarity of the occurrence among practising physicians, no one of the sixteen physicians present had had in his practice a case of this presentation, except the case related by Dr. Jones.

Dr. Prince remarked that he believed that in this presentation the profession would eventually adopt the maxim, "The most speedy possible delivery."

Dr. Johnson, of Lynnville, reported a singular case of acute nervous disease, about which he had experienced considerable difficulty in a diagnosis. After describing it and relating his treatment, he asked for opinions as to its nature. No opinions were ventured or offered by any of the gentlemen present.

Dr. J. W. Craig read a paper on pneumonia.

Dr. A. H. Kellogg and Dr. E. H. Knight were appointed for essays for the next meeting.

Society adjourned at 4½ o'clock P.M., to meet on the second Thursday in April.

C. T. WILBUR, M.D., *Sec'y.*

The Morgan County Medical Society met at Music Hall, in Jacksonville, at 2½ o'clock P.M., on Thursday, March 12, 1868, with the President, Dr. Henry Jones, in the chair.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved. Dr. Charles Dutton being about to leave the State, gave notice of his withdrawal from the Society.

Dr. Kellogg, of Jacksonville, read a paper on some of the pathological conditions of typhoid fever. Dr. Knight was not present. Dr. Kellogg was requested to furnish his paper for publication in some medical journal.

Dr. Jones asked, "Did you observe, in autopsies of cases of chronic diarrhœa, any lesions of Peyer's glands?"

Dr. Kellogg replied, "We made some two hundred *post mortems*. A controversy directed my attention to that point especially. Do not remember to have seen typhoid fever without enlargement of the elliptical plates or ulceration, but in chronic diarrhœa I do not remember to have seen any. In one case, there was perforation of the intestine, but never lesion of Peyer's glands. Found lesions of Peyer's glands invariably in typhoid fever."

Dr. Prince asked, "In observation in the cases of malarial fevers, did you find lesions of the intestines?"

Dr. Kellogg remarked, "that he did not remember to have observed any such lesions. Some noted physicians have claimed that the same lesions are found in scarlet fever. I do not pretend to say that they always exist in typhoid fever; but I have always found them."

Dr. Edgar objected to the ordinarily received doctrine that ulceration of Peyer's glands is characteristic of the disease; claiming that the same lesion is found in chronic diarrhœa.

In the discussion and remarks on the treatment of typhoid fever, Dr. Bibb stated that, in certain stages of the disease, he found nitric acid and strychnine very beneficial.

Dr. Jones thought milk was an excellent and safe diet, contrary to the common belief. Typhoid fever seldom proves fatal in children under twelve years of age.

Dr. Fisher believes in supporting the patient. Prescribes milk, to be taken often and with regularity, as a diet. Also uses, as remedies, the turpentine emulsion and diluted nitric acid. A large proportion of patients, if supported with milk diet liberally, will get well without special remedies.

Dr. Henry Jones remarked, "I have seen a good many cases of typhoid fever among children; under 10 years of age it is

very rare; between 10 and 30 the most common; after 30 very rare.

Dr. Bibb remarked that, where the dry, fissured tongue is observed, glycerine is an excellent local application.

Dr. Jones suggested the application or administration of tartar emetic in inflammation of the mammæ of females after parturition, in doses of  $\frac{1}{16}$  of a grain every hour from the first appearance of the disease.

Dr. Fisher remarked, that he had used and could confirm Dr. Jones' use of this remedy.

Drs. Lucas and McVey were appointed for essays for the next meeting.

At 5 o'clock P.M., meeting adjourned, to meet the second Thursday in April.

C. T. WILBUR, M.D., *Secretary.*

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#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

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The Nineteenth Annual Session of the American Medical Association commenced Tuesday, May 5th, at 11 o'clock, at Carroll Hall, on G Street. The main portion of the hall is reserved for the use of the Association. The gallery is set apart for the use of the visitors, and was occupied during the session yesterday by a number of ladies and gentlemen.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, by the President, Dr. S. D. Gross, of Philadelphia, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Pinckney, of this city, Washington, D.C.

The Permanent-Secretary, Dr. W. B. Atkinson, of Philadelphia, was at his post. Occupying seats on the platform, were Vice-Presidents Professor Post, of New York; Dr. Atlee, of Pennsylvania; Professor H. R. Storer, of Boston; and Dr. C. C. Cox, of Maryland.

The President next introduced Dr. Grafton Tyler, of Georgetown, who delivered the following address of welcome:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION: The pleasant duty is assigned me to announce your welcome. After another year, spent in useful and laborious professional

service, you are again assembled for all the pleasures and all the hopes of a social and a scientific reünion.

Your coming among us has been anticipated and provided for in the spirit of fraternity and of hospitality; but until this moment, when we see our wishes realized in this vast gathering of representatives from every part of our territory assembled before us, we knew not the fervor which inspires us now to greet you as we do, one and all, with the warmest welcome of our hearts. As I see before me representatives from the East, from the West, from the North, and from the South, I feel that the first pleasant promptings of duty overflow in a joyous enthusiasm. Welcome, then—thrice welcome among us; not as strangers, for the same enchanting power which bids you here binds us to a common brotherhood in science; not as foreigners, for this city founded by Washington, the father of his country, bearing his immortal name, is the home of all his country's people.

In greeting you, we also congratulate ourselves, not only on your presence here to-day, but upon the prospect of this being the place of your biennial meetings. What more appropriate selection than this centre of the national life—the seat of the National Government. You are not more the conservators of the life of an individual than you are of the life of a nation. Medicine, in its philosophy, its precepts, and its practice, is coëxtensive with the operations of government. It is exalted in the seat of justice, deciding, with inflexible sternness, the fate of innocence or guilt. It is sought and embraced for its indispensable aid, not only to the internal welfare, but to the national defence by sea and by land, as well as to its commercial wealth and its progressive civilization. The purposes of our profession are not less important than any which operate near the central power of a great nation, to give it perpetuity and exercise its efficiency. What more appropriate selection, then, than this as the depository of the archives, and the chief place for the assembling of this National Medical Congress. Just ten years ago, you honored our city with your presence, since which time much has been developed and improved of professional interest among us. Two medical schools vie with each other in honorable emulation, aided by several hospitals, which are advancing to stability in the promotion of the interests of science and of humanity.

While we can present to you but one institution as commanding in all respects as any of which the older cities can boast, perhaps inferior to none the world ever knew, to harmonize the

broken, jarring links of intellect, you will have the rare opportunity to visit the depository of the accumulated gleanings of the battle-field and of the tented hospital—the worth of the noble sons of Hippocrates, whose temple you will see there adorned is more brilliant in the light of science, and as radiant in the glory of her achievements as ever Solomon's was with its gorgeous illumination. As you stand among those sacred relics in this hallowed temple, if associated reminiscences should touch your hearts, or scenes of strife in which you have mingled should rise up before you, the consciousness of having acted not to destroy, but to save—not to torture, but to soothe and comfort—not to wound, but to bind up, and staunch the flowing life blood—to cool the fevered lip—assist the suffering and solace the dying—will vindicate you as followers of the great physician “who went about doing good.”

Does the martial hero rise to the pinnacle of this world's glory over thousands slain upon the battle-field? What greater glory his whose achievements, not only these, but in all his efforts and all his doings, secures alike to friend and foe only solace, comfort—aye, even life itself! The ministers of science, with earnest zeal and hopeful purpose, have made even a country's woes to contribute to the entertainment, the instruction, and good of all her people.

You are assembled here to-day to consider the most important interests confided to man, the health, the happiness, the social order, the domestic comfort of individuals, of communities, of nations, of the world—I say, of the world—for not only individuals, communities, and nations, but all mankind have received and acknowledged the blessing of American medical science. If we have received from abroad that great boon to man which has saved millions from deformity or death, we have given in turn that anæsthetic agent which, while it aids the efficiency of art, gives to all mankind freedom from pain, aye, not only is the surgeon's knife without this infliction, but the sorrow of woman, now tempered with joy, commands throughout the world a grateful homage to the genius of America.

In all the efforts of man, nothing has contributed so much to success as the principle of combination, and nothing has more secured the advancement of science than the establishment of associations and societies. The larger part of our knowledge is derived from comparing our own observations with those of others, and the mutual communication of our thoughts we solve many otherwise insuperable difficulties. I see now before me, the distinguished representatives of the universities, the hospi-



tals, the societies, and associations of the cities of every State; I see before me, the representatives of the self-reliant, self-sacrificing, and no less honorable and efficient country practitioner; I see before me, the representatives of the army and navy, whose achievements in science cannot be eclipsed by the glory of war. Thus the profession of the whole country becomes associated for combined and harmonious effort in improving the result of their labors. For twenty-one years you have thus met together at great personal sacrifice—though sacrifice is common in your daily avocations, and attends all your paths to success.

The history of medicine in this country affords nothing compared with these annual meetings, which has so much stimulated the industry, the generous professional and scientific ardor, the ethical spirit, and useful emulation of its votaries.

Well may the founders of this Association, who have been permitted to live so long, be this day proud of its record.

Thank God, that he who was "*primus inter pares*" is still spared to give us the joy of his genial presence and the blessing of his wise counsel and commanding influence, for whatever is now, or may be, recorded in the transactions of this Association, all that is profound in experimental research, all that is ingenious in discovery, all that is sublime in speculative science, all that is excellent for practical good, flowing to this common receptacle from the incitement of his forethought and the inspiration of his genius, while they distinguish their authors, become enduring monuments of his fame.

Under the guidance of well-disciplined minds, this Association, strictly national in its organization, and only professional in its aims and purposes, has singularly preserved its integrity, and, in confining its action to these purposes, has given an example worthy of imitation.

It is composed of the young and the old, of every positional grade—embracing always the great, the wise, and the illustrious—all of whom, as if inspired for the advancement and the dignity of the profession, though representing different States, with clashing opinions distinguishing them from one another, though divided in religious and political sentiment, and we may say even in views of social order, yet coming together as a common brotherhood in science, uniting in one grand concert to celebrate her truths, and in laying upon her altars the free gifts and never-fading offerings of wisdom and humanity.

While we feel the spirit of this sublime inspiration, we bid you again, one and all, the earnest welcome of our hearts.

At the conclusion of the address, which was warmly ap-

plauded, the President announced the programme, after which the Secretary called the roll, and most of the members responded. It was stated, however, that the entire delegation would be present to-day.

The next business in order was the presentation of members, and Dr. W. F. Percival, of Aiken, South Carolina, was admitted as a member by invitation.

A motion was made to postpone the delivery of the address of the President until to-day, but did not prevail, and Professor Gross then delivered his inaugural address, in which he occupied an hour. He returned his profound gratitude for the distinguished honor conferred upon him, in placing him in a position so often occupied by the distinguished men of the profession. For this mark of respect and confidence, he could only promise to do his duty impartially, and, as far as possible, expedite the business of the Association. The Professor then, at length, explained the object and ends of the Association, the duties of the profession, the advancement of the science, the brilliancy of the rank attained by the American faculty in the ranks of the profession throughout the world, the great good the Association had done in the past twenty years by its annual gatherings, and the continued good promised by its uninterrupted meetings. He gave, at length, his views on the reception of prize essays on medical subjects, and of the duties of professors of colleges, the management of hospitals, etc. He spoke in eloquent and impressive language of the departed members of the Association, and was exceedingly brilliant in his hopes and sanguine expectations of a bright future for this great Republic; entreated the great fraternity to go on doing good, as usual, throughout the length and breadth of the land, and concluded by again returning thanks to the Association for the honor they have conferred upon him.

At the conclusion of the address, on motion, it was ordered to be printed.

The regular business next followed—and the committees were called.

On Ophthalmology, Dr. Joseph S. Hildreth, Illinois, chairman; on Cultivation of the Cinchona Tree, Dr. J. M. Toner, District of Columbia, chairman; on Surgical Diseases of Women, Dr. Theophilus Parvin, Indiana, chairman; on Rank of Medical Men in the Navy, Dr. N. S. Davis, Illinois, chairman; on Insanity, Dr. C. A. Lee, New York, chairman; on American Medical Necrology, Dr. C. C. Cox, Maryland, chairman; on Leakage of Gas Pipes, Dr. J. C. Draper, New York, chairman;

on Medical Ethics, — — —, chairman; on Plan of Organization, Dr. C. C. Cox, Maryland, chairman; on Provision for the Insane, Dr. C. A. Lee, New York, chairman; on the Climatology and Epidemics of Maine, Dr. J. C. Weston; of New Hampshire, Dr. P. A. Stackpole; of Vermont, Dr. Henry Janes; of Massachusetts, Dr. Alfred C. Garratt; of Rhode Island, Dr. C. W. Parsons; of Connecticut, Dr. E. K. Hunt; of New York, Dr. W. F. Thomas; of New Jersey, Dr. Ezra M. Hunt; of Pennsylvania, Dr. D. F. Condie; of Maryland, Dr. O. S. Mahon; Georgia, Dr. Juriah Harriss; Missouri, Dr. Geo. Engelman; Alabama, Dr. R. Miller; Texas, Dr. T. J. Heard; Illinois, Dr. R. C. Hamil; Indiana, Dr. J. F. Hibberd; District of Columbia, Dr. T. Antisell; Iowa, Dr. J. W. H. Baker; Michigan, Dr. Abm. Sager; Ohio, Dr. J. W. Russell; California, Dr. F. W. Hatch; Tennessee, Dr. Joseph Jones; West Virginia, Dr. E. A. Hildreth; Minnesota, Dr. Samuel Willey; on Clinical Thermometry in Diphtheria, Dr. Joseph G. Richardson, New York, chairman; on the Treatment of Diseases by Atomized Substances, Dr. A. G. Field, Iowa, chairman; on the Ligation of Arteries, Dr. Benjamin Howard, New York, chairman; on the Treatment of Club-foot without Tenotomy, Dr. L. A. Sayre, New York, chairman; on the Radical Cure of Hernia, Dr. G. C. Blackman, Ohio, chairman; on Operations for Harelip, Dr. Hammer, Missouri, chairman; on Errors of Diagnosis in Abdominal Tumors, Dr. G. C. E. Weber, Ohio, chairman; on Medical Education, Dr. A. B. Palmer, Michigan, chairman; on Medical Literature, Dr. Geo. Mendenhall, Ohio, chairman; on Prize Essays, Dr. Charles Woodward, Ohio, chairman.

Most of the committees responded as they were called, and their reports were referred to their appropriate sections.

The Committee on Medical Ethics, on Consultation with Female Practitioners, made a report, closing with the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the question of sex has never been considered by this Association in connection with consultations among medical practitioners, and that, in the opinion of this meeting, every member of this body has a perfect right to consult with any one who presents the "only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements" required by this Association, viz.: "a regular medical education."

*Resolved*, That the resignation of Dr. Julius Homberger, of New York, be accepted, and that all further consideration of him, or of his peculiar methods of procuring practice, be indefinitely postponed.

The report was laid over.

Drs. N. P. Tallifero and Buckner preferred charges against Dr. A. G. Field, of Iowa. The matter was laid over for investigation.

The Association then adjourned, to meet to-day at 9 o'clock.

In the afternoon, the several sections were engaged in listening to reports, and discussing the merits of the same.

The Committee on Prize Essays reported that four essays had been submitted, and the two prizes of \$100 each were still in the hands of the Committee, as no awards had been made. They recommended that both should be offered for the best essay, but the subject was indefinitely postponed.

The general meetings of the Association will be restricted to the morning sessions, and the afternoon sessions, commencing at 3 o'clock, will be devoted to the hearing of reports and papers, and their consideration, in the following sections: 1. Chemistry and Materia Medica. 2. Practical Medicine and Obstetrics. 3. Surgery and Anatomy. 4. Meteorology, Medical Topography, and Epidemic Diseases. 5. Medical Jurisprudence, Hygiene, and Physiology. 6. Psychology.

The members of the Association called upon President Johnson last evening, and the East Room of the Executive Mansion was thronged until 9 o'clock with distinguished representatives of the medical profession from all parts of the country. Dr. Grafton Tyler presented the members to the President, who was assisted in the honors of the evening by Mrs. Stover and Mrs. Patterson, and Secretary Seward.

The reception at the residence of Hon. Schuyler Colfax took place from 9 to 10 o'clock, and after a cordial welcome on the part of Mr. Colfax, who was assisted by Mrs. and Miss Matthews, the company retired.

This evening the Association will call upon Senator Edwin S. Morgan, of New York. They will also spend several hours at the Army Medical Museum in examining the microscopical collections.

#### SECOND DAY.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Association met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in Carroll Hall. There were present over three hundred delegates. Among the distinguished visitors who occupied seats on the platform, were Professors Stone, of New Orleans, Smith, of Baltimore, and Marsden, of Canada. Professor Gange, of the Prince Albert Veterinary College, London, the author of a number of valuable medical works,

especially one on the rinderpest, was also an invited guest; and Senator Drake, of Missouri.

The report of the committee on the topics embraced in the President's address, was received, and the suggestions of the committee were ordered to be placed in the form of resolutions.

Dr. Cox, chairman on Alterations in the Constitution of the Association, and to revise the plan of organization, presented a report which advises many changes in the laws and orders governing the admission of members, and many amendments to the constitution.

The report was ordered to be printed, placed in the minutes of the proceedings, to be acted on at the next meeting of the Association.

A communication was received from the medical fraternity of New Orleans, inviting the Association to meet in that city at their next annual meeting. The communication was temporarily laid on the table.

A number of papers were received and referred to the various committees.

The Association then took a recess of fifteen minutes, so as to give the various State delegations an opportunity to select a member from their respective States to form the Nominating Committee for the ensuing year. This committee (one from each State) are empowered to nominate all officers for the Association.

At 10½ o'clock, the Association reassembled, when the various State delegations sent in the names of the delegates they had selected to form the Nominating Committee.

The following are the names selected: Maine, Dr. N. P. Monroe; New Hampshire, G. B. Switchell; Vermont, none; Massachusetts, H. R. Storer; Rhode Island, Bullock; Connecticut, Woodward; New York, Armsley; New Jersey, Lilly; Pennsylvania, Pollock; Delaware, Askew; Maryland, Hellsby; Virginia, Owen; West Virginia, Cummins; Georgia, Arnold; Ohio, Mussey; Illinois, Hildreth; Tennessee, John Keller; Alabama, Wetherby; Indiana, Sutton; Iowa, Cleaver; Michigan, Palmer; District of Columbia, F. Howard; United States Army surgeons, Otis.

After the reading of the names and their acceptance, it was resolved that the committee retire at once to organize.

While the committee were absent, several papers were received and referred to the various committees.

A number of names of physicians were received as candidates for membership to the Association. They were referred to the proper committee.

A letter was received and read, inviting the Convention to hold its next annual session at Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, Virginia. Referred.

Dr. Palmer, chairman of Committee on Medical Education, submitted a report of some length, which was listened to with marked attention by the Convention. It was referred to the Committee on Publication, and ordered to be printed.

On motion, Dr. Thomas J. Bunn, of the Choctaw Nation, was admitted as a delegate.

Dr. Mendenhall then submitted a written report, in detail, on medical literature. Referred to the Committee on Publication.

On motion, the communications in relation to the place of holding the next annual convention were taken up, and referred to the Committee on Nominations.

On motion, the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of delegates to attend the Medical Convention at Montreal, Canada, in September next.

The report of the Committee on Medical Ethics, submitted Tuesday, was taken up and discussed.

The resolution was as follows:

*Resolved*, That the question of sex has never been considered by this Association in connection with consultations among medical practitioners, and that, in the opinion of this meeting, every member of this body has a perfect right to consult with any one who presents the "only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and requirements required by this Association," viz.: a regular medical education.

In support of the resolution, Dr. Washington Atlee, of Pennsylvania, delivered a vigorous speech, in which he advocated the recognition of female medical practitioners by the Association.

He spoke of the difficulties which had been thrown in the way of women making progress in their studies; but now they had a college of their own, which was free from all reasonable objections. In other countries, women had achieved the highest honors as medical practitioners, and he thought what could be done in France and Germany could most certainly be honorably done in the United States. He hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Dr. D. F. Condie, of Pennsylvania, next took the stand. It was his firm conviction that the mass of women would achieve higher honors in following the line of duty which had been marked out for them in the order of nature, and would do more good than in turning out physicians.



This remark was greeted with enthusiastic applause, but the Doctor begged them to keep their demonstrations of applause until he got through.

He proceeded to say: I deny that it is impossible for women not to be excellent physicians. There have been many eminent professional female medical practitioners in Europe, and the opportunities were equally favorable for the development of skilful and accomplished female medical practitioners in this country. But he thought this was a subject foreign to the interests of the American Medical Association. The question whether a male physician would consult with them ought to be left to individual judgment; let every member decide for himself. He then spoke of the situation in which one might be placed in an extreme case, where it was important, nay, absolutely necessary, that prompt action should be taken; but should the Association by its action condemn their recognition, what could a member of the Association do? He hoped the resolution would be laid on the table, and the course to be followed left entirely to individual discretion. The more it was discussed, and the more the Society opposed them, the greater would be the sympathy created for this class of the profession.

Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, was the next speaker. His views of the subject were clearly defined, and he believed this Association had never taken action upon any matter which distinguished practitioners, either on account of sex or color. There was nothing in the laws of the Association forbidding any member from consulting with any qualified person one way or the other. It was of no importance who the party consulted was, provided they were duly qualified. That had become the universal standard.

If any local association saw fit to enact a law restricting its members, that was a matter for such societies to determine; but those so interfered with should not claim the legislative power of this Association to pass *ex post facto* laws for their especial benefit.

Dr. Davis then spoke of the dignity of woman, and the important part which she had at all times taken in the affairs of nations, and in all ages of the world. His respect, his reverence, his love, would forbid him drawing any distinctions between the sexes. Wherever and whenever humanity had needed her assistance, she was foremost in good works. The law of the Creator had assigned her sphere of duties; but if there was one who conscientiously believed that she could be of greater service as a physician, why should she be opposed. He



was in favor of the broadest equality. If she was to be equal in the profession, let her be equal on the farm and in the ditch. Let the members consult with whom they please, if they are professionally qualified. He moved that the whole matter be indefinitely postponed.

The previous question being called for, the motion prevailed, with but few dissenting voices.

Dr. Atlee was anxious to say something, but the Chair ruled all remarks out of order.

Then, said Dr. Atlee, the Pennsylvania delegation are tied hand and foot.

The next business was the discussion of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the resignation of Dr. Julius Homberger, of New York, be accepted, and that all further consideration of him or of his peculiar methods of procuring practice be indefinitely postponed.

Dr. L. A. Sayre moved that the name of Dr. Julius Homberger be stricken from the rolls. He gave as his reason for such a motion, that the individual referred to had violated the code of ethics by which the members are bound to be governed. He also read a letter of inquiry from the editor of the *New Orleans Medical Journal*, concerning the standing of Dr. H., who was now in that city, advertising his "wares *in extenso*."

Dr. Howard objected to the striking of Dr. Homberger's name from the roll on the testimony of a single accusation. He moved that this matter be referred to a committee of three, with instructions to investigate and report.

Dr. Arnold, of Georgia, denied that it was a single accusation. He stated that the testimony was abundant and well proven. The acts of this Dr. Homberger were disgraceful to the profession.

Dr. Noell, of Baltimore, obtained the floor and read the advertisement of several doctors and testimonials from physicians in practice of the qualities of certain quack medicines, and held that it would not be honest or proper to strike Dr. Homberger's name from the rolls until the skirts of the Association were clear of the same sin. It was a question of advertising, and he wanted it to be decided whether members of this Association should be permitted to lend their names to endorse the specialties of quack doctors.

Dr. Raphael, of Baltimore, thought too much importance was given to this question. Dr. H. had resigned, and it ought to have been accepted, though he was no doubt glad of the advertisement given him.

Dr. Davis, of Chicago, reviewed Dr. H.'s relations to the Society, and said the real question was, Shall a member who defied its rules be permitted to resign? This was last year referred to the Committee on Ethics, who reported the resolution. He thought the simplest plan to get rid of him and his humbugs was to accept his resignation.

Dr. Palmer, of Michigan, insisted that a resignation required the action of the Society. Dr. H. had violated its plainest rules. He should, therefore, be expelled.

The vote for the expulsion of Dr. H. passed without dissent.

Dr. Howard rose to make a personal explanation, to set himself right on the records of the Association. He did not wish to be understood as defending the course of Dr. H., but was opposed to hasty action, and wished also to learn the sense of the Association on the subject of advertising.

Dr. Hartman, of Baltimore, Maryland, submitted the following resolution:

*Whereas*, the third paragraph of the first article of the Code of Medical Ethics of the American Medical Association expressly declares it to be "derogatory to the dignity of the profession to resort to public advertisements, inviting the attention of individuals affected with particular diseases;" and,

*Whereas*, certain members of the medical profession in the city of Baltimore, who are permanent members of the American Medical Association, have permitted their names to appear in the daily newspapers endorsing the qualifications and professional character of a foreign specialist who has recently settled here; therefore,

*Resolved*, That by such conduct these gentlemen have been accessory to a violation of professional ethics, and guilty of an unwarranted and unjustifiable discrimination against those members of the profession who are quietly, legitimately, and unostentatiously prosecuting the respective branches of medical specialism.

*Resolved*, That is the sense of the Baltimore Medical Association that either of the above paragraphs of the code of ethics should be so modified as to allow our own professional brethren who are engaged in the practice of specialties to advertise, and thus be placed on an equal footing with the foreign specialist, who is too often a mere adviser, whom chance has thrown among us; or those gentlemen who have permitted the use of their names to swell the patronage of a special specialist, to the injury of equally deserving members of the profession in our own city, should be compelled to withdraw their names from such advertisements.

*Resolved*, That the delegates to the American Medical Association from this Society be instructed to bring this matter, so vital to the dignity and honor of the profession, before that body at the earliest possible moment.

The paper was referred to Committee on Ethics, after which the Association adjourned until to-day, at 9 o'clock.

The microscopical exhibition in the lower hall of the Army Medical Museum, on Tenth Street, last evening, was one of the finest ever witnessed in the United States. The entire delegation was present, as well as a large number of the prominent Government officials. Previous to the exhibition, the guests spent several hours in examining the large collection of anatomical specimens collected in the upper halls.

The exhibition was conducted by Dr. J. J. Woodward, and proved most interesting to all present. The members of the medical faculty manifested their admiration at the success attained in photographing anatomical specimens by their enthusiastic applause.

The enjoyments of the day terminated with a brilliant reception at the residence of Senator Morgan.

This evening the Association will be received by Chief-Justice Chase and Mayor Wallach.

#### THIRD DAY.

The Association resumed its session yesterday morning at nine o'clock, the President, Dr. S. D. Gross, in the chair. The attendance of delegates was about the same as on the preceding days. There were a few visitors in the gallery. A number of valuable works on medical subjects were gratuitously distributed among the members of the Association, as were also samples of new and improved medicinal preparations.

A letter was read from Dr. Cornelius Boyle, of Fauquier, White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, inviting the Association to hold its next annual session at that place; which was referred to the committee on nominations.

The reports of the treasurer and publication committee were then read and accepted.

The report of the committee on nominations being in order, the same was presented, and after some debate it was accepted. The report names New Orleans, Louisiana, as the place to hold the next meeting of the Association, and fixes the time for May next. The following officers of the Convention were nominated by the committee:—President, Dr. Wm. O. Baldwin, of Alabama; 1st Vice-president, George Mendenhall, of Ohio; 2d

Vice-president, Noble Young, of Washington, D.C.; 3d Vice-president, Dr. N. P. Monroe, of Maine; 4th Vice-president, Dr. S. M. Bemis, of Louisiana; Treasurer, Dr. Caspar Wistar, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Committee on publication, Dr. Francis G. Smith, Jr., of Philadelphia, (chairman); Dr. Wm. B. Atkinson, of Philadelphia; Dr. H. F. Askew, of Delaware; Dr. Richard M. Cooper, of New Jersey; J. H. Lovejoy, of D.C.; Dr. Wm. Mabury, of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Mabury offered an additional amendment to article five, plan of organization, "No report purporting to emanate from any committee shall be received, unless it be signed by a majority of its members." Laid over.

The secretary suggested to the delegates that the business of the publication committee was rapidly on the increase, and that the funds on hand were not adequate to meet the expenses of printing all the proceedings as they should be.

The committee on the President's address made their report, accompanied by the following resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That the publishing committee are hereby invested with plenary power in regard to all papers not read before the Association or in the section, to publish or not, as may seem expedient.

2. *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to take into consideration the subject of appointment of a commissioner in each judicial district or circuit, whose duty it shall be to aid in the examination of witnesses in every trial involving medico legal testimony, and to report at the next meeting of the Association.

3. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to report next year, in regard to the subject of an annual register of the regular profession in the United States, and in the meantime to take necessary measures to carry the plan into effect.

4. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the subject of the best mode of providing a fund for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased physicians, and report to the Association at the next meeting.

5. *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to take into consideration the subject of the establishment of veterinary colleges, and report at our next meeting.

6. *Resolved*, That all hospitals and public institutions for the care and treatment of the sick should have educated, well-trained nurses only; that this Association would strongly recommend the establishment in all our large cities of nurse training institutions.

The first five resolutions were adopted, and the sixth was referred to a special committee, consisting of Drs. S. D. Gross, of Philadelphia; Elisha Harris, of New York; and Charles Lee, of New York.

The Chair then announced the following committees:—

Commissioners to Aid in Trials Involving Scientific Testimony—Drs. John Ordeonaux, of New York; A. B. Palmer, of Michigan; Stephen Smith, of New York; J. W. Dunbar, of Baltimore.

Annual Medical Register—Drs. Packard, of Philadelphia; Wm. B. Bibbins, of New York; and Ellsworth Eliot, of New York.

Devising a Plan for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men—Drs. J. H. Griscom, of New York; N. S. Davis, of Illinois; and A. C. Post, of New York.

Veterinary College—Drs. Thos. Antisel, of Washington, D. C.; C. C. Lee, of New York; and John C. Dalton, of New York.

He also appointed the following delegates to represent the American Medical Association in Canada, to meet in September next—C. C. Cox, M.D., LL.D., of Maryland; Drs. John L. Atlee, of Pennsylvania; N. S. Davis, of Illinois; Charles A. Lee, of New York; Grafton Tyler, of D.C.; W. M. Wood, of the Navy; and S. D. Gross.

On motion of Dr. Howard, of Maryland, the following gentlemen were appointed to prepare and submit at the next meeting of the Convention, a report on the subject of specialties in medicines—Drs. E. Lloyd Howard, Frank Donnelson, and Christopher Johnson, all of Maryland.

Dr. C. C. Cox, of Maryland, then read the report on American medical necrology, which occupied some time, and was ordered to be printed.

There were several resolutions offered, and appropriately referred.

At 12 o'clock, Dr. Atlee, of Pennsylvania, escorted to the platform the newly elected President, Dr. William O. Baldwin, of Montgomery, Alabama.

The appearance of these gentlemen was the signal for enthusiastic applause, and when silence had been restored, Dr. Atlee introduced Dr. Baldwin to the Convention through the retiring President, Dr. Gross, and the manner in which the latter welcomed his successor thrilled the hearts of all present with patriotic joy. Dr. Gross said:

I welcome you as the representative of our long lost brethren. May God bless you; God bless your people; God bless all of us.

Dr. Baldwin then delivered the following address:

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION:—In returning you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me in electing me to preside over the deliberations of this body—an Association which embraces in its membership so many names justly distinguished over the civilized world for genius and learning—believe me, gentlemen, it is with feelings of embarrassment equalled only by my profound sense of gratitude and my admiration for the magnanimity which prompted the offering. It is the more grateful to me that it was the free, unasked-for gift of the Association. I did not seek the position. High as the honor is, I should deem it purchased at too dear a price, if, in order to obtain it, it had been necessary for me to solicit the votes of any men from any section, even those from my own society.

I am painfully conscious, gentlemen, of my own unworthiness of the high distinction, and am not vain enough to appropriate the honor all to myself. I do not accept it as an individual compliment, but rather as the faithful hand of brotherhood stretched out with a generous friendship and true nobility of soul in its desire to heal and obliterate the wounds in its own bosom, for whose creation it was in no way responsible.

Pardon me for taking this opportunity for alluding briefly to a subject which has not, perhaps, heretofore been considered germane to occasions like the present, and which I now approach with both pain and hesitation. I am sure that most of you have not failed to observe the very meagre representation which this Association has had from the Southern States since the close of the late war. This has probably been due to several causes, to only one of which, however, I desire to allude. I will not disguise from you, gentlemen, the fact that there are many physicians in the South disposed to hold themselves aloof from your councils.

The resolution passed at your meeting in 1866, offering again the hand of fellowship for your Southern brethren, owing to the peculiar condition of our country at that time, and the fact that but little of the medical literature and news of the North met the eyes but of few, and there are still among us those who feel that your hearts are still stolid against them, and who believe that, notwithstanding some formal declarations to the contrary, most of you, in your private feelings, have not yet been able to rise sufficiently above the prejudices of the past to enable you to receive them in such a manner as to make their presence here either agreeable to them or profitable to the Association.



Looking to this conviction of theirs, strengthened by the fact that they are still under the cloud of the nation's displeasure, and denied the political rights to which they esteem themselves entitled, they have felt that it would be both undignified and unmanly to present themselves at your doors for admittance to your councils, or to offer to affiliate with you, until they can come as your peers in all things—in political and social rights, as well as in scientific zeal and devotion.

So far as my observation has extended, I am sorry to know these sentiments have prevailed with many, and it is but frankness in me to say so. I am free to confess that I, with many others, have not sympathized altogether with these feelings. I saw the resolution adopted in 1866, and before referred to, inviting us, in most respectful and conciliatory language, to resume our places in this Association. I felt this was all you could do, all you ought to do, all we could ask, and was satisfied with it, and only regret it did not obtain a more general circulation. The society to which I belong, with entire unanimity, appointed its full quota of delegates to this meeting. I came here to lend my humble example to the work of reëstablishing our former relations. I never doubted I would be received with courtesy, and even with kindness.

The broad, liberal, and catholic sentiments proclaimed from this stand, in the annual address of that noble old Roman, our distinguished President, Dr. Gross, knowing in these halls "no North, no South, no East, no West"—he whose clustering honors, though won in your midst, yet gather a beauty and brilliancy from the love and veneration in which he is held in the South—must be received as a declaration of sentiments and principles by this Association, and cannot fail to correct the errors and misrepresentations which have prevailed in our section. This action of yours to-day, in awarding, through me as one of her humble representatives, the honorable and distinguished office of president of this Association, a position which might well be claimed for one of the many of your own renowned and gifted sons, will, I am sure, testify to our brethren of the South, in silent but forcible language, the injustice which has been done you by those who have taken a different view of your real sentiments and feelings towards us.

In saying this much I do not intend it as a reproach to those of my section who have hitherto so misunderstood you, and you, in your generosity, I am sure, are prepared to concede much to the pride of a noble manhood, who, standing amidst the memories of blasted hopes and ruined fortunes, have, perhaps, been



disposed to guard with too jealous and sensitive an eye that which is dearer to them than fortune or life itself, and which I am sure you would be the last to willingly see compromised—their personal and professional dignity and honor.

For myself, and for those whom I represent, I grasp with unaffected pleasure the hand which you have so gracefully and magnanimously offered, and I hope and believe this sentiment will meet a ready response from all our brethren of the South. *Let us again be united as friends and brothers.* Ignoring past and present political difficulties, let us exhibit to this distracted country an example of forgiveness and toleration worthy the emulation of a great and noble people. Let the bonds which we acknowledge here bind us in all portions of this broad land as a sacred brotherhood, engaged in a common toil, with one mind, one heart, and one purpose. Let the place annually selected for our meetings be our Mecca. There let us meet with harmony of sentiment for thorough organization, for connected and concerted action, without which no great science or art can ever attain its highest perfection. Exacting from each other only the qualifications necessary for honorable membership, let us there mingle in the sacred precincts of our humane profession, and join hands and sympathies in the strengthening influences of association and fellowship; and as we lay fresh offerings in the temple of a noble science, and build new fires on her altars, let us cherish in our hearts the ennobling sentiment of brotherly love.

In conclusion I would say we have doubtless most of us, aye, certainly most of us, in that land of many sorrows from whence I came, tasted the bitter fruits of the bloody and unholy war through which we have passed, and wept over its dire calamities. *We*, as an association, had no agency in its creation. It belongs now, with all its disasters and miseries, to the dead past, and as *we* had no cause for quarrel then, we have none now for separation or estrangement. We may not forget our sorrows for the past, and we will still water with our most sacred tears the graves of our noble sons who fell victims to the strife. But whenever there is a grief at the heart, a tear for the ashes of the past, let us wipe from it all traces of bitterness, and drape its memories and sanctify its sadness with the Christian virtues of CHARITY, FORGIVENESS, and FRATERNAL LOVE.

During its delivery the speaker was frequently interrupted with applause, and on concluding was the recipient of the hearty congratulations of those on the platform.

The President, Dr. Gross, said he desired to avail himself of

this opportunity to correct an erroneous statement which had gained publicity throughout the Southern States, in regard to a resolution alleged to have been passed by this Association, recommending that the Government should make surgical instruments and medicines contraband of war. He said, I take this occasion to deny that the American Medical Association ever passed any such resolution, and hope our President elect will do every thing in his power to promulgate this fact among our Southern brethren.

Dr. Davis desired to say in addition, that not only had no such resolution ever been adopted, but that it had never been introduced.

This statement was, on motion, ordered to be recorded in the transactions of the Association.

An invitation was read from the Young Men's Christian Association, of this city, for the Medical Association to visit their library and reading-room.

On motion, the committee on archives was continued.

On motion, the secretary was instructed to appoint a sub-committee of arrangements of three from each State.

Dr. N. S. Davis, of Illinois, offered a resolution instructing the Chair to appoint a committee of three, to report at the next session, on the practicability of establishing a library of American medical works, including books, monographs, and periodicals. Adopted.

The Association then adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow.

In accordance with the invitation extended to the members of the Association, they assembled at the Capitol last evening, to witness the illumination of the dome. The several sections were lighted, and the manner in which the electrical apparatus is worked was explained by Prof. Gardner, to the ladies and gentlemen present.

The reception at the residence of Chief Justice Chase was attended by the delegates in a body, and an hour was pleasantly passed in conversation and in enjoying the hospitality of the house.

The reception at the residence of Mayor Wallach took place at 10 o'clock, and was attended by all the delegates. It formed a brilliant conclusion to the cordial welcome extended to the distinguished representatives of the profession by the people of Washington. The remainder of the evening was spent in social enjoyment. A sumptuous repast was provided, and the party did not separate until a late hour.

## FOURTH DAY.

The Convention resumed its session yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, Dr. Gross in the chair.

Dr. Tyler read an invitation from Mr. Sykes, inviting the Convention to visit Mount Vernon, at half-past 11 o'clock, on his steamer; which was accepted.

He also read an invitation from Mr. King, requesting that he be allowed to make a photograph of the Convention; which was accepted, and at 10 o'clock the picture was made in front of the hall.

Dr. Martin, of Massachusetts, offered the following, which was adopted:

It seems proper that this Association should not be without a committee on a subject so transcendantly important as that of vaccination; therefore

*Resolved*, That a standing committee of one be appointed upon the whole subject, to report from time to time on such topics connected with vaccination as shall, in the estimation of such committee, appear of chief practical interest and importance to the profession.

Dr. Antisell, of this city, was appointed as the committee.

The committee on nomination made the following report, which was adopted:

Assistant Secretary—Dr. A. G. Semmes.

Committee of Arrangements—Drs. J. G. Richardson, S. M. Bemis, C. Beard, L. T. Pimm, Warren Brickell, S. Chopin, and — Mitchell.

On Medical Education—Drs. J. C. Reeve, Dayton, Ohio; J. S. Hildreth, Chicago; W. D. McCook, Pittsburg, Pa.; Frank Rice, Memphis, Tenn.; and S. H. Pennington, Newark, N.J.

Committee on Necrology—Drs. S. S. Cox, Maryland; E. B. Stevens, Ohio; W. F. Peck, Iowa; H. Van Dozen, Wisconsin; J. M. Toner, District of Columbia; Joseph Simpson, United States Army; J. C. Weston, Maine; Henry Bronson, Connecticut; Henry Noble, Illinois; Charles Eversfield, United States Navy; T. Parvin, Indiana; J. C. Hupp, West Virginia; Joseph Mauran, Rhode Island; J. M. Keller, Tennessee; H. T. Asken, Vermont; H. J. Clark, Massachusetts; E. M. Moore, John Shady, New York; Charles A. Logan, Kansas; — Stewart, Minnesota; Henry Miller, Kentucky; F. G. Armour, Michigan; John Blaine, New Jersey; A. Fleming; Howard Wallace, Pennsylvania; R. D. Arnold, Georgia; J. S. Wetherly, Alabama; S. L. Welch, Texas; T. M. Logan, California; John W. H.

Baker, Iowa; P. A. Stackpole, New Hampshire; L. Joynes, Virginia; W. Brickell, Louisiana; David Booth, Mississippi.

Committee on Literature—Drs. Edward Warren, Baltimore; Joseph Jones, Nashville; Edmund Andrews, Chicago; J. J. Woodward, United States Army; P. S. Wales, United States Navy.

Committee on Climatology—Drs. J. C. Weston, Maine; P. A. Stackpole, New Hampshire; Henry James, Vermont; Alfred C. Garrett, Massachusetts; C. W. Parsons, Rhode Island; E. K. Hunt, Connecticut; W. T. Thomas, New York; E. Hunt, New York; D. T. Condre, Pennsylvania; O. S. Mahon, Maryland; J. Harris, Georgia; George Engleman, Missouri; R. F. Michel, Alabama; T. J. Heard, Texas; R. C. Hamill, Illinois; J. F. Hibbard, Indiana; T. Antisell, District of Columbia; J. C. Hughes, Iowa; Abraham Sagur, Michigan; T. L. Neal, Ohio; F. W. Hatch, California; B. W. Avent, Tennessee; E. A. Hildreth, West Virginia; — Owen, Virginia; Samuel Willey, Minnesota; L. B. Bush, Delaware; G. W. Lawrence, Arkansas; — Comptin, Mississippi; Louis Pimm, Louisiana.

Committee on Prize Essays—S. M. Bemis, J. Scott, W. Brickell, S. A. Smith, C. Beard.

Special Committee on Alcohol and its relations to Medicine—John Bell, J. R. Dunbar, and Richard McSherry.

On Cryptogamic Origin of Disease, with special reference to recent microscopic investigations on that subject—Dr. Curtis, United States Army.

On Diseases of the Cornea—Dr. J. S. Hildreth, of Chicago.

On Excision of Joints for Injuries—Dr. J. B. Reed, of Savannah.

They also reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That those gentlemen who desire to report on special subjects, and will pledge themselves to report at the next meeting, be requested to send their names and the subjects they desire to report upon to the Secretary of the Association.

Dr. C. A. Lee, of New York, was appointed a delegate from the Convention to the meeting of superintendents of insane asylums.

Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, was invited to a seat on the platform.

The paper submitted by Dr. Joseph Jones on Albinism in the negro race, was recommended for publication from the Smithsonian Institute.

The thanks of the Convention were returned to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore

road; Orange and Alexandria, and other railroads, for facilities shown to the members of the Convention.

The thanks of the Convention were also tendered to the President of the United States, Speaker Colfax, Chief Justice Chase, Hon. Richard Wallach, Professor Samuel Gardiner, electrician United States Capitol; Dr. Woodward, of the Army Medical Museum; the committee of arrangements, of which Dr. Tyler is Chairman; and Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, for their politeness and courtesies to the Association. Also to the press of the city for the correct reports of the proceedings of the Convention.

The President appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to foreign medical societies: Samuel J. Jones, of Chicago; G. C. Blackman, of Cincinnati; Fordyce Baker, of New York; to which committee Dr. Gross, President of the Convention, was added.

The President read a letter from Hon. George Bancroft, our Minister at Berlin, relative to Professor Aaron Burke, the great microscopist, who is now blind.

On motion, Dr. Gross, the President, was authorized to send a letter on behalf of the American Medical Association, complimentary of Professor Burke.

Drs. Howard and Dunbar, of Baltimore, and C. A. Nichols, of this District, were appointed as a committee on the subject of marine hospitals.

Dr. Wetherly, of Alabama, spoke of the next meeting of the Convention, and declared that he had no doubt the members would be gladly welcomed and as hospitably entertained in New Orleans as at any place where they had ever met. [Applause.]

Dr. Gross then arose and spoke as follows: Before the question of final adjournment be put, allow me to tender you my cordial acknowledgments for the kindness and courtesy which you have extended to me as your presiding officer. Gratitude and good taste alike prompt the expression of my feelings. In everything I did I felt that I had your generous support and sympathy; whatever errors may have been committed were errors of the head and not of the heart, and are, I am sure, already forgotten by you. I congratulate you upon the manner in which you have conducted your proceedings. It is questionable whether there ever was a deliberative body of such magnitude in which there was so little discord, or so little said and done of an objectionable character. Harmony, cordial and complete, prevailed from the beginning to the end. There was, indeed, not one word uttered that any one, even the most fastidious,

might wish to recall; a circumstance the more surprising when it is recollected that men in the heat of debate often give way to heedless and unguarded expressions calculated to ruffle the feelings, and to engender unpleasant reminiscences. We have accomplished not a little work, and, above all, we have had an opportunity of reviving friendly feeling, of extending our acquaintance with each other, and of interchanging sentiments in regard to matters of vital importance to our beloved profession. I am sure that every one will say, as he leaves this hall, that it was good for him to have been here, and that he will return to his home with new resolves, and determined to devote himself more earnestly than ever to the advancement of the glory of his noble calling; that he will strive more than ever to elucidate its great principles, and that, abandoning all other pursuits, he will worship medicine as the only goddess of his idolatry. Hoping that no evil may befall you on your homeward journey, and that your families may greet you with messages of peace and glad tidings, I bid you a cordial and affectionate farewell.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

#### THE EXCURSION TO MOUNT VERNON.

About noon yesterday, the fine steamer Arrow, having on board a large number of the delegates to the Convention, with a large party of ladies, left her wharf for an excursion trip to Mount Vernon.

The weather was delightful, the sun shone brightly, and from the arrangements which had been made, a very pleasant trip was anticipated. Professors Frank Malone and J. P. Spanner, with several members of Heald's Brass Band, were on board, and on the way down performed many choice selections. At Fort Washington, the fine brass band of that station, recently organized under the tutorship of Professor Blaw, embarked, and aided with their sweet music in adding to the pleasures of the day.

The boat with the excursion party arrived at Mount Vernon about 2 P.M., and at once all betook themselves to the task of seeing all that there was to be seen. The first place visited was, of course, the vault in which lie the remains of the Father of his Country, and his wife, Martha Washington. The mansion and grounds, and every point of interest in and around the place was glanced at hurriedly, of course, as but one hour was allowed, in order that the delegates could reach this city in time to leave by the evening trains. At 3 o'clock, the party embarked, and after the steamer was under way the delegates were called



together on the upper deck, when Dr. L. A. Sayre, of New York, addressed the meeting:

In leaving the hallowed spot where rests all that is mortal of the greatest and best of men—the tomb of Washington—is it not eminently befitting such an occasion that we should renew our vows of patriotic devotion at the shrine of him who is justly called “The Father of his Country?” The fervent prayer inspired in every loyal heart, while contemplating the scene before us, must be that the spirit which guided him through life may be kindled in each one of us. The principles of patriotic love of country, of unbounded fealty to the Union, which characterized the life of Washington, are bequeathed to us as the inheritance of every true American citizen.

The American Medical Association, organized for the purpose of promoting the best interests of the profession throughout the land, is governed by principles looking only to the good of humanity, and cannot possibly entertain sectional distinctions or geographical lines. We recognize all as our brethern. The example which as a body has been given, in choosing as our next place of meeting the city of New Orleans, is in itself worthy of imitation by those who profess, as national legislators, to have only the good of the nation at heart.

But to this we have added another evidence of the sincerity of our good will, for in conferring upon a citizen of the South the highest position the Association can offer, we have positively asserted our faith in the people of the South to stand by the Union, and to remain unwavering in their fidelity to the laws of the land. Let this be at least in some measure a lesson to those who are endeavoring to heal the wounds of the nation by political legislation.

Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, the founder of the American Medical Association, was then called upon, and responded in an eloquent and patriotic address. He was followed by Dr. W. O. Baldwin, of Montgomery, Alabama, the President elect of the Association, who said that the medical profession of the South would henceforth be a unit in the work of the Association.

Appropriate addresses were also delivered by Drs. Hibbard, of Indiana; Hooper, of Massachusetts; Condie, of Philadelphia, and Harris, of New York city.

The recently invented steam guage of Mr. D. M. Greene, which has been placed in use on board of the steamer Arrow, was examined by the many scientific gentlemen present with a great deal of interest.



Shortly before the boat reached the wharf the following card of thanks was prepared, and after being signed by the distinguished gentlemen whose names are annexed, was presented to Mr. Sykes. The following is the card:

"We, the undersigned delegates of the American Medical Association, tender to Mr. James Sykes and Captain Thomas Stackpole, of the steamer Arrow, our sincere thanks for the kindness and courtesy shown to us in our visit to the tomb of the father of our country.

"The beautiful application of the science of chemistry which these gentlemen have applied to their boat in the 'thermometric steam guage,' the invention of Mr. D. M. Greene, rendering accidents from the explosive power of steam impossible, has given us a sense of security which has added materially to our pleasures."

Signed by Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago; Dr. W. O. Baldwin, of Alabama; Drs. H. N. Eastman; T. M. Hooper, of Massachusetts; Foster Hooper, Joseph Taber Johnson, Lewis A. Sayre, of New York city; J. H. Buckner, Henry A. Martin, T. J. Thomason, H. V. M. Miller, Joseph Swartz, John H. Packard, J. C. Dorr, J. F. Jarvis, S. S. Bates, G. W. Barr, H. J. Norton, J. P. Root, J. W. Hopton, H. A. Robbins, C. H. Bowen, Augustus Mason, J. M. Lazzell, J. M. Toner, C. D. Norton, Francis C. Condie, W. H. Pancoast, R. R. McIlvaine, Wm. F. Tomes, James F. Hibbard, J. W. H. Lovejoy, and Dr. E. Harris, whose name is familiarly known to the scientific world in connection with investigations on the cause of epidemics.

About half-past five o'clock, the boat with its precious freight arrived at the wharf, and the party disembarked, all expressing their great gratification at the very pleasant time enjoyed by all who participated in the pleasures of the day.

Messrs. Sykes, the proprietor, and Stackpole, the commander of the steamer, were unremitting in their endeavors to please all of their patrons, and to their exertions are due much of the satisfaction experienced by the excursionists on their trip.

The most of the delegates left the city last evening for their homes. We understand that all of the gentlemen who attended the Convention have expressed themselves highly pleased with the attentions received while on their visit to this city.

### Book Notices.

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**Therapeutics and Materia Medica.** A Systematic Treatise on the Action and Uses of Medicinal Agents, Including their Description and History. By ALFRED STILLE, M.D., Prof. Theory and Practice of Medicine, and of Clinical Medicine, in the University of Pennsylvania; Physician to St. Joseph's Hospital and to the Philadelphia Hospital; etc., etc., etc. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged. In Two Volumes. Philadelphia: HENRY C. LEA. 1868.

This, third edition of Dr. Stillé's very complete and valuable work on Therapeutics and Materia Medica, comes to us in two volumes, of over 800 pages each, good type, and good leather binding. The author seems to have carefully revised the whole work; and has treated of the following substances, not found in the previous editions, *viz.*: chromic acid, permanganate potassa, sulphites of soda, etc., carbolic acid, nitrous oxide, rhigolene, and calabar bean. It is certainly one of the best works on Materia Medica and Therapeutics in our language. For sale by W. B. KEEN & Co., 148 Lake Street, Chicago.

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**Odontalgia, commonly called Toothache: Its Causes, Prevention, and Cure.** By S. PARSONS SHAW. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1868.

This is a neatly published duodecimo volume, of 258 pages. Its title clearly indicates the subjects treated in the work. It is written in pleasing style, and will well repay both physician and dentist for a careful perusal. For sale by S. C. GRIGGS & Co., Chicago.

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**Archives de Physiologie Normale et Pathologique.** Publiées par MM. BROWN-SEQUARD, CHERCOT, VULPIAN. No. 2 Mers. April, 1868. Avec 5 Planches. Paris: VICTOR MASSON et FILS, Place de L'Ecole de Médecine.

This is the title to the second number of a bi-monthly journal, devoted to physiology and pathology, published in Paris,

by Brown-Séquard, Chercot, and Vulpian. Each number contains about 200 pages, and is illustrated by plates of the highest finish. To all who read the French language with facility, this would be an exceedingly interesting and valuable periodical.

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### Editorial.

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AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—In the present number of the EXAMINER, we devote a large amount of space to the record of proceedings of the recent annual meeting of the Association, in Washington. It is copied from the *National Intelligencer* of that city. The meeting was a very pleasant and profitable one, in all respects. The representation was more general from all parts of the country than for several years past; the Committee of Arrangements had provided excellent accommodations, both for the general meetings and those of the several sections; the reports and volunteer papers were more thoroughly considered in the sections; and the social entertainments were abundant and excellent, without intruding on any of the time required for the transaction of business.

The spirit manifested throughout was earnest, affable, and harmonious; vindicating the truly *national* character of the organization, and affording another demonstration that, in matters of science and humanity, there are no sectional lines. We trust the next meeting, which is to be held in New Orleans, will embrace a still larger delegation, and be actuated by the same spirit.

---

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was commenced in Quincy, May 19th, 1868, and continued two days. About sixty members were in attendance, and the time was devoted wholly to the transaction of appropriate business. Many of the committees, as usual, failed to report. Yet, there was a goodly number of reports and papers presented; they were more carefully

prepared, and received a more full and satisfactory consideration than for several years past. Dr. S. T. Trowbridge, of Decatur, was elected President, and Chicago chosen for the next place of meeting. A full record of the proceedings will be found in the next number of the EXAMINER.

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SAN FRANCISCO MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The physicians of San Francisco have organized a medical society, and have elected the following named officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. J. P. Whitney; First Vice-President, Dr. S. R. Harris; Second Vice-President, Dr. J. B. Pigné Dupuytren; Recording Secretary, Dr. Henry Gibbons, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. T. M. Logan; Treasurer, Dr. A. G. Soule; Librarian, Dr. Wm. T. Garwood; Committee on Admissions, Drs. J. Haine, H. Gibbons, Senior, Thos. Bennett, W. P. Tilden, G. Hewston. The Committee on Admissions have held a meeting in the Twelfth District Court room, for the purpose of examining the credentials of those who desire to be enrolled as members of the society. Already between sixty and seventy physicians have given in their names, and there is little doubt that many more will come forward when the objects of the society are more fully known.

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VIENNA, May 6, 1868.

The Medical School of Vienna, although less known in our country than that of Paris or London, undoubtedly ranks first in Europe, as regards its course of instruction and its means of illustration. The term of study is five years, the first two being devoted to the elementary branches of medicine and surgery, embracing, also, botany, geology, and comparative anatomy; the remaining three to the practical branches and clinics.

For the study of morbid anatomy, the pathological museum of Prof. Rokitsky is open. *Post mortem* examinations are also performed in the presence of the class. The department devoted to diseases of the skin, and under the direction of Prof. Hebra, is especially interesting. These wards furnished the originals for his series of lithographed plates, illustrating skin

diseases. Arrangements for bathing and steaming are provided, so that, when circumstances demand it, patients can be put through more courses than are required in a Turkish bath.

The hospital is built in the form of a square, enclosing a large court which, being laid out in graveled walks and ornamented with fountains, trees, and shrubbery, forms a beautiful park where patients may enjoy and exercise themselves in the open air. The entire hospital is capable of accommodating 2500 patients without crowding.

Ventilation is most carefully provided for, and, on entering the wards, no odor whatever is perceived. Exit for the light gases is obtained by flues passing out from the ceiling, at the ends of the ward. A similar provision below, carries off the heavy gases. Double windows, situated six feet apart, admit fresh air from both sides, and opening somewhat above the beds, prevent a direct current of air from striking the patient. The beds are placed in single rows on either side, while the centre is free and open. All parts of the building are thoroughly whitewashed several times a year. Erysipelas and gangrene are strangers in this hospital, and the healthy condition of wounds, and ready union after surgical operations, speak plainer than words of the purity and cleanliness of its wards.

Upon the wall, at the head of each patient, is hung a card, giving his name, age, diagnosis, and treatment of his disease, also, the diet he is receiving. The latter is as carefully attended to by the physician as the more direct medication. A complete record of treatment from day to day is thus preserved, for the observation of the student. Few men are employed in the hospital as nurses, that duty being performed almost entirely by females; they are well trained, and attend to their duties in a manner that cannot be excelled.

Medical clinics are held in the wards, at the bedside, and the students required to diagnose and treat the cases, under the professor. Amputations and all surgical operations, not requiring great skill, are performed by the student, under the direction of the surgeon. This is a practical teaching obtained in but very few schools.

For the study of surgery, diseases of women, laryngoscopy, and dermatology, the student will find Vienna offering very great advantages.

The galvano-caustic is much used. Combining the principles of the ecraseur and actual cautery, it is valuable in operating where hemorrhage is difficult to control.

Besides the General Hospital, Vienna has a large Foundling Hospital, where infants of uncertain parentage are received at any hour, day or night, and, as in the return of stolen property, no questions are asked. The moral influence of such an institution cannot be overestimated. It does not diminish or increase the number of illegitimate children, but it does prevent the destruction of hundreds. I do not think that all the preaching and legislating on the subject of infanticide has yet saved a single young one's life. Here, where provision is made for the reception and care of foundlings, the crime is seldom committed. It is not so much the destruction of the child that the mother desires, as the concealment of her own guilt. When we cannot abolish crime, it is our duty to prevent, as much as possible, its evil results. Experience, in this country, has shown that the foundling hospital is the only successful means of abating infanticide.

Yours, truly,

J. S. SHERMAN.

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THE undersigned beg leave to state that they are no longer connected with the institution called "Hotel for Invalids," on account of its departure from its original plan.

JOS. W. FREER, M.D.

E. C. ROGERS, M.D.

WM. C. LYMAN, M.D.

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MONEY RECEIPTS TO MAY 27TH.—Drs. Henry Biroth, \$3; B. F. Rolfe, 5; F. K. Bailey, 3; R. M. Boyer, 3; D. A. Sheffield, 3; H. C. Hutchinson, 3; Hiram Duncan, 6; Joseph Tefft, 5; Lyman Ware, 3; H. L. Smith, 3; D. S. Jenks, 3; T. Nichols, 3; B. F. Brown, 3; J. A. W. Hostetler, 3; A. Niles, 3; G. R. Bibb, 3; J. T. Frazer, 3; A. M. Maxwell, 3; E. Robbins, 3; R. D. Cogswell, 3.

# MORTALITY REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL:—

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

Accident, drowned, --	1	Enteritis, -----	1	" chronic inflam-	
" burns, -----	4	" acute, -----	1	mation stomach, 1	
" fright, bruises	2	Encephalites, -----	1	Ovaritis, -----	1
" fall of floor, 1		Erysipelas, -----	2	Paraphlegia, -----	1
" railroad, -----	1	" neck and face		Paralysis of lungs and	
" scalded, -----	2	foli. sm. -pox, 1		heart following bron-	
" machinery, 1		Fever, congestive -----	1	chitis, -----	1
Anasarca -----	1	" puerperal -----	5	Pericarditis complicated	
Angina pectoris, -----	1	" remittent -----	1	with pneumonia, 1	
Aorta, aneurism of, -----	1	" scarlet -----	3	" " effusion, -----	1
Apoplexy -----	4	" typhus -----	1	Peritonitis -----	1
Atrophy -----	1	" typhoid -----	7	" metro -----	2
Birth, premature -----	8	Fungus hemadotes -----	1	Pharyngitis -----	1
" still -----	23	Gastromalacia, -----	1	Phthisis pulmonalis, -----	30
" tedious -----	1	Hemorrhage, secondary	1	Poisoned -----	1
Bowels, ulceration of,		Heart, disease of, -----	1	Pneumonia -----	17
with abdom'l tumor, 1		" dropsy of, -----	1	" complicated	
Brain, inflammation -	2	" " pneumonia 1		with measles, 4	
" disease of, -----	1	" malformation of 1		" " teething, 1	
" congestion of, -----	2	" valvular disease 3		Prostatic calculus and	
" œdema of, fol-		Hepatitis -----	1	inflam'n of bladder, 1	
lowing pneumo. 1		Hydrothorax, -----	1	Pyæmia -----	3
" softening of, -----	1	Hydrocephalus -----	2	Scurvy and encephaloid	
Bronchitis -----	3	" acute, -----	2	cancer of kidneys, -	1
Carries, of spine, -----	1	Inanition -----	9	Scrofula -----	1
Cancer of breast -----	1	Indigestion -----	1	Small-pox -----	11
" of liver -----	1	Intemperance -----	2	" complicated	
" of bowels, -----	1	Laryngitis -----	3	with pneumonia 1	
" of mouth, -----	1	Liver, tumor of, -----	1	Skull, fracture of, -----	1
" of uterus, -----	2	" induration of, -----	2	Suicide -----	6
Cancer, of stomach -----	2	Lungs, congestion of -	3	Spine, disease of -----	1
Canker sore mouth -----	1	" emphysema of. 1		" fracture of -----	1
Catarrh -----	1	" inflammation of 1		Syncope from heart	
Convulsions -----	29	" paralysis of -----	1	disease, -----	1
Croup -----	5	Manslaughter, -----	1	Tabes mesenterica, -----	5
" membranous, -----	1	Measles -----	7	Tetanus traumaticus, -----	1
Debility -----	5	Metritis, -----	1	" " idiopathic 1	
Diphtheria -----	6	Meningitis -----	5	Tedious labor, -----	1
Diarrhœa -----	1	" cerebro-spinal, 3		Teething -----	6
" chronic, -----	2	" complic'd with		Tumor, abdominal, -----	2
Dropsy -----	1	scarlet fever, 1		" " and phthisis	
" chest -----	1	tuberculosis, 1		pulmonalis, 1	
" complica'd with		Mitral valves, disease, 1		Uræmia of scarlet fever 1	
cardiac rheu'sm 1		Nephritis -----	1	Varioloid -----	1
" of spinal cord, 2		Necrosis of inferior		Whooping-cough -----	4
" from heart dise. 1		mallary bone, -----	1		
Drowning -----	1	Old Age -----	5	Total -----	305
Dysentery, -----	1	" and pneumonia, 1			

Deaths in April, 1868, --305 | Deaths in April, 1867, --278 | Increase, -- 27

Deaths in March, 1868, ----- 380 | Decrease, ----- 75

## AGES.

Under 5 -----	144	40 to 50 -----	21	90 to 100 -----	0
5 to 10 -----	20	50 to 60 -----	18	100 to 110 -----	0
10 to 20 -----	14	60 to 70 -----	11	Unknown -----	3
20 to 30 -----	30	70 to 80 -----	11		
30 to 40 -----	30	80 to 90 -----	3	Total -----	305



Males,-----	163	Females,-----	142	Total,-----	305
Single,-----	204	Married,-----	101	Total,-----	305
White,-----	301	Colored,-----	4	Total,-----	305

## NATIVITY.

Chicago-----	126	England-----	9	Prussia-----	0
Other parts U. S.---	52	Germany-----	42	Scotland-----	5
Bavaria-----	1	Holland-----	1	Sweden-----	5
Bohemia-----	5	Ireland-----	39	Unknown-----	3
Canada-----	8	Isle of Man-----	1		
Denmark-----	2	Norway-----	6	Total-----	305

## DEATHS BY SMALL-POX.

For the Month of April, 1868.

4th Ward-----	1	12th Ward-----	1
5th Ward-----	3	15th Ward-----	3
6th Ward-----	1	Lake Hospital-----	2
7th Ward-----	1		
9th Ward-----	1	Total,-----	35

## MORTALITY BY WARDS FOR THE MONTH.

Ward.	Mortality.	Pop. in 1866.	One death in	Ward.	Mortality.	Pop. in 1866.	One death in
1---	5	9,668	1,927 3-5	14---	15	12,108	807 1-5
2---	15	12,985	865 2-3	15---	35	15,766	449 1-35
3---	15	15,738	1,049 1-5	16---	18	14,912	828 4-9
4---	18	10,884	604 3-4	County hosp.	3		
5---	19	9,610	495 1-4	Chica. River,	1		
6---	13	10,680	813 11-13	Bridewell,	1		
7---	43	18,755	436 1-6	Home of the			
8---	14	10,429	745 0-0	Friendl's,	2		
9---	19	13,940	733 4-7	Marine hos.,	1		
10---	9	11,416	1,267 1-3	Mercy hos.,	3		
11---	16	12,924	807 3-4	St. Luke's hos.	1		
12---	21	12,695	604 1-2	St. Jose. asyl.	3		
13---	13	8,188	629 11-13	Lake Hosp.,	2		
Total,							305

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The regular Annual Lecture Term in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue until the first Tuesday in March following. Clinical Lectures *daily* throughout the term.

## FACULTY.

N. S. DAVIS, M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine, and of Clinical Medicine.

W. H. BYFORD, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

EDMUND ANDREWS, M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, and of Military Surgery.

JOHN E. DAVIES, A.M., Lecturer on Organic Chemistry and Toxicology.

H. A. JOHNSON, M.D., Professor of Diseases of the Chest.

J. S. JEWELL, M.D., Professor of Descriptive Anatomy.

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